THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.--No. 5. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries,* it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR VE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW 1 OR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware
house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

B E OF COUNTERFEITS

BURNING OF STEAMER FASHION.

Further Details of the Terrible Disaster —Panic Among the Passengers, and Fearful Loss of Life.

The New Orleans papers bring details of the fearful scenes and great loss of life occasioned by the destruction of the steamer Fashion, near Baton Rouge, on the afternoon of the 27th ult. The fire was discovered about half-past three o'clock, some ten feet forward of the side-house on the larboard side, and is stated to have been caused by sparks from the chimney falling on the cotton, of which there were over 2600 bales on board.

The steamer was on her way to New Orleans from Vicksburg, with about one hundred cabin and a large number of deck passengers. Her crew and all told must have numbered three hundred souls. Every effort was made by the officers to put out the fire with water, using the hose and buckets, also by throwing the bales overboard; but the wind blew the flames into the tiers of bales, and within five minutes the whole side was on fire, thus cutting off communication between the forward and after parts of the boat.

She was immediately headed for the shore. The pilot, Mr. Thomas Montague, never left his post until the boat was landed, and was probably lost by his devotion to his duty. Captain Pratt and the second engineer, Mr. Harry Hoffman, succeeded in getting a line fast to the shore. Then, having secured the safety of those forward, Captain Pratt next took the yawl from parties who had escaped in it to the shore, and went to the stern of the boat, and succeeded in saving some twelve or fifteen passengers, six of them ladies, who were hanging to the stern, and ready to jump overboard. Mr. Tom Hastings, first mate, assisted Captain Pratt in his efforts to save the lives of the passengers.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Captain Pratt, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Oliver Fairchild, first engineer, who lost his life at his post, Mr. Harry Hellery, barkeeper, and Mr. Ephraim Hardesty, steward, who no doubt lost his life in his efforts to save others, for the last that was seen of him was on the afterguards throwing over shutters to the passengers to keep them from drowning; Mr. J. A. Dinwiddie, second clerk, and Mr. Hosey, carpenter, took the yawl and picked up several children—some of them already drowned—and other passengers. After putting them on shore, they followed the wreck as it floated down several miles, and came on to Baton Rouge.

The Bayou Sara packet Lafourche, Captain Baranco, was the first boat passing. She was bound up, and her crew picked up all they could, doing all in their power to relieve them. The Vicksburg packet Magenta, Captain T. P. Leathers, bound down, came along, and took off those coming to New Orleans from the Lafourche, treating them as well as it was possible to do.

The statement of the mate, Mr. Thomas Hastings, contains the following:—

The Fashion had on board 2600 bales of cotton and over 100 cabin passengers, besides some 150 on deck, making 250 passengers in all. Mr. Hastings thinks this a low estimate. About 50 or 60 passengers came on board at Vicksburg, but they were coming on and going off all the way down, and we have no list of the lost or saved. The principal landings after leaving Vicksburg were Carthage, Ashwood, Grand Gulf, St. Joe, Rodney, Natchez, Fort Adams, Red River, and Bayou Sara. Two ladies came on board at Bayou Sara, but the mate does not know their names. They were undoubtedly lost. Among the cabin passengers was a party of emigrants to Texas. They were from North Alabama. Fully one-third of them were lost. They had horses, wagons, etc., with them, all of which were consumed in the flames. But one horse went overboard.

The passengers on deck were principally negroes. They leaped wildly into the water. Hastings saw fifty or sixty of them struggling in the waves at the same time. Very few, if any, were saved. The two chambermaids, Mrs. Clark and assistant, jumped overboard, and are believed to be lost. The boat was landed from seven to ten minutes after she took fire To escape the flames the people ran both ways, towards the bow and towards the stern. Here they huddled together, till, pressed by the flames, they jumped overboard. Mr. Hastings let himself down into the water and swam ashore.

Mr. Thomas Montague, the pilot on watch at the time, remained at his post until after she struck the shore, and he was compelled by the smoke to leave the pilot-house. He then walked towards the stern of the boat, and asked Mr. Hastings, who was on the larboard guard, what he should do, and was answered to jump overboard. He coolly replied that he did not know how to swim. The last Mr. Hastings saw of him he was standing near the stern, and the flames fast approaching him. As he was not seen or heard of afterwards, it is generally supposed that he perished.

Mr. Oliver Fairchild, first engineer, remained at the engine too late to escape, and perished on the steamer. Mr. E. Hardesty, the steward, is lost. Mr. Richard Costello, the second mate, is lost. Mr. McMurren, a planter, from near Natchez, jumped off an eight tier of cotton on the bank, and broke his thigh. A lady, name unknown, threw three children overboard, when pressed by the fire, and leaped in after them. She saved one of her children, but the other two were lost. Another lady, bound to Galveston, jumped overboard with her child, and was picked up by the yawl, and finding herself safe, called for assistance to others, before she had scarcely been hauled over the side.

One of the officers had first got into the water two boats. The first filled, and the other went adrift. He had the window-blinds and doors of the state-rooms thrown overboard, but few of the people knew their value or tried to save themselves thereby. There was a great deal of confusion and excitement, and finally a perfect panic. There were some forty or fifty persons struggling in the water at the same time, a most appalling sight.

When the cotton burned off forward the unfortunate steamer floated off to the head of the Reach above Baton Rouge, where she was still burning when the Magenta left. There were three incendiary fires on the Magenta during the passage down—one at Morville Landing, one below Baton Rouge, and one below Carrollton. The latter was about daylight. During the alarm the ladies' state-rooms were many of them entered and plundered by river pirates and thieves. One of the Morville thieves was arrested, another jumped overboard. By this fire eleven bales of cotton were destroyed.

The New Orleans *Times* of Saturday says:—"The Fashion was one of our finest lower river steamers, and was quite popular in the trade between New Orleans and Vicksburg, in which she had been plying for some time. She was thoroughly overhauled and repaired about two months ago, and had a complete outfit in every particular. Her officers had an enviable reputation for the care manifested in the conduct and management of their vessel.

The Fashion was owned by A. S. Mansfield & Co., of this city, and was insured in New Orleans offices. She was built at Cincinnati in 1865, was 262 feet long, 42 feet wide, 7 feet in depth, and 14 feet in height, measuring 1194 86-100 tons. Her loss will fall pretty heavily on New Orleans underwriters. Mr. Mansfield does not escape severe loss, but his greatest concern is for the safety of those on board."

—Dumas has published a letter to his lady friends among the public, requesting them to subscribe to his new *feuilleton*, and offering as a special inducement "the autograph of the author on the fly-leaf" to any who may write a letter asking for it.

The Attempted Assassin of Mrs. Ward Arrested in New York—He Admits his Guilt—Indignation of the Newark People.

Since the shooting of Mrs. Aaron Ward, Jr., at Newark, early on New Year's morning, by a negro burglar, the police of Newark and elsewhere, stimulated by the offer of a large reward, have been using every effort to secure the perpetrator of the deed. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the police of Newark arrested a colored man, who there were good grounds for suspecting was the person that burglariously entered Mr. Ward's house, the evidence being conclusive against him of having committed the robbery at that gentleman's store on the same night, and both burglaries were supposed to have been committed by the same parties.

Subsequent developments, however, show that there was no connection between the two, as will appear from the following facts:—Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening Detective Becker, of the Independent Police; Sergeant McClary, and Officer Murray, of the Third Precinct Metropolitan Police, arrived in Newark, having in charge a negro named Jack Jeroleman, *alias* George Johnson, charged with being the person who burglariously entered Ward's house, and attempted to kill Mrs. Ward by shooting her. Johnson was arrested by the above-named officers about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Thompson and Spring streets, through information given by a negro named Jackson, who, it is believed, was to have been concerned in the robbery, but from some cause failed to meet the prisoner at the appointed time.

When Thompson was arrested he admitted his guilt, and the revolver which he used on the occasion was found on his person, with one empty chamber. He also gave information which led to the recovery of the two valuable watches. Mrs. Ward's watch he had pledged at a pawn shop in Spring street, between Sullivan and Thompson streets, and Mr. Ward's watch, valued at $250, he gave to his confederate Jackson, and the latter sold it to a grocery man in that vicinity on New Year's day for $8. At first the grocery man refused to deliver up the watch until he received back the amount paid for it, but after being taken to the Third Precinct Station House, he succumbed and delivered up the property

The prisoner Johnson was taken before Justice Sandford, of Newark, when the necessary affidavit being made by Mr. Ward, the prisoner was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury now in session. While in the court-room, the prisoner stated, in extenuation of the shooting of Mrs. Ward, that previous to going to the upper part of the house he drank a bottle of brandy in the kitchen, and being drunk, he mistook Mrs. Ward for a man, otherwise he would not have fired at her.

Johnson resides at No. 9 Division street, Paterson, but has been stopping in the vicinity of where he was arrested since the robbery. He has been an inmate of the Trenton State Prison, where he was sent for a term of seven years for burglary, but after serving about six years, was pardoned out a few weeks since.

The people of Newark have been greatly excited over this daring outrage, and had Johnson been caught on New-Year's Day the opinion is freely expressed that he would have been lynched on the spot. About a dozen gentlemen who chanced to hear of the arrest, were assembled in Justice Sandford's office while the prisoner was there, and it was the general expression that the culprit ought to receive summary punishment.—*N. Y. Times.*

Oppression in Maryland.

A colored minister, in one of the lower counties of Maryland, some time since, addressed the following letter to Judge Bond, of Baltimore, complaining of the persecution his people suffered in the apprenticeship of their children, the burning of their school-houses, and the beating of the teachers of the colored schools. We conceal the name and residence of the writer, since if they were disclosed he would inevitably fall a prey to Rebel vengeance:—

My Dear Judge:—We poor colored people are being shot down while we are on our way to church, and our children are taken away from us (by the apprenticeship law), and there is no help Come down, if you can, and see what can be done before we are all lost. And if you can't come, write to Judge Goldsborough, or some good man that will have a feeling for us, to get our children.

We have been favored with Judge Bond's reply to the above letter; and, as it seems to indicate a novel remedy for the evils complained of, we print it for the benefit of "whom it may concern:"—

BALTIMORE 1866—My Dear Sir:—The sad story of your difficulties is the common complaint of the colored people in the lower part of the State. How we are to remedy the wrongs which are done you, and of which you complain, without the assistance of the religious sentiment of the people, even if we have the officers of the law ready to use its power for your protection (which I fear we have not), I do not know. Yet you know that it is impossible to get any clergyman on the bay shore to hint even in the pulpit that men are under any Christian obligation to be kind or benevolent, much less just, towards the colored people. I think what is most wanted is a revival of a Christianity that is not afraid of persecution, a religion which has a martyr at least once in a century, and is not the mere reflection of public opinion. To think that all the outrages of which you complain, and the burning of twelve churches and school-houses, could take place, and all the pulpits remain as silent as if the millennium had dawned, is marvellous. You colored ministers ought to make your complaint known to the authorities of the churches to which these clergymen belong in the North. You might shame them into the enforcement of some precept of Christianity remotely bearing on a man's duty to his neighbor, "if he be black;" and a healthier public opinion would be established, which, for many purposes, is a better protection than the statutes themselves. An appeal to such church authorities, setting forth the extent and fierceness of the persecution you suffer, would awaken great sympathy among men who have not grown up under the shadow of slavery, and the ministers among you who fear public opinion more than they do God, will be shamed by it into doing what the power of the religious truth they profess seems powerless to impel them to perform. Yours, etc. HUGH BOND.

ATROCITIES IN THE FAR WEST.

Double Murder in Missouri—Details of the Killing of Mr. Leihy and his Clerk in Arizona Territory—Terrible Mutilation of the Bodies, Etc.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, January 4.—William Van Deventer and wife were murdered on the evening of the 29th ult., near Hickman Mills, in Monroe county, Missouri. They were fired upon through the window, Mr. Van Deventer being instantly killed, and his wife surviving in an unconscious state until morning. Three negroes and two white men are supposed to have committed the murder. They escaped with $800 in gold, found in the house.

The Arizona *Miner* of November 30 has the following particulars of the murder of Mr. Leihy, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that Territory, and Mr. Evarts, his clerk, on the 17th of November, in Bell's Canon:—"The body of Mr. Leihy was dreadfully mutilated, his head having been mashed with stones, his arms and legs broken in many places, and his heart torn out, while a pair of bullet-moulds were left in its place. Mr. Evarts' head was severed from the body, and filled with arrows."

News from Mexico.

PUEBLA (via Tampico and Galveston), December 26.—Neither the Imperialists nor the Churchmen are succeeding in raising a large army, even with the aid of press gangs. Those caught and penned desert as speedily as possible. Their efforts only result in swelling the Liberal ranks, and increasing the bands of desperadoes. There is nothing important to report about Maximilian.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Terrible Earthquake in Algiers.

A Heavy Loss of Life.

Rumor that President Johnson is Dead.

Sensation at the London Exchange.

The Reform Petitions for Parliament.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Movements of Steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, January 5.—The steamship Queen, for New York, has been detained here one day by a heavy fog, but will sail to-day.

Great Earthquake in Algeria.

PARIS, January 5.—Despatches received to-day announce a terrible earthquake in Algeria. Many villages were destroyed and a large number of lives lost.

Reform in Parliament.

LONDON, January 5.—A grand demonstration in behalf of reform is projected for the first Monday after the meeting of Parliament, by the presentation of petitions for reform by individuals in person.

Rumored Death of President Johnson.

LONDON, January 5.—Vague rumors of the death of President Andrew Johnson prevailed in this city on 'Change yesterday.

Commercial and Financial.

LIVERPOOL, January 5—Noon.—The cotton market opened somewhat easier, with unchanged prices. The sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales.

LONDON, January 5—Noon.—The following are the current quotations for American securities:—United States 5-20s, 73; Erie Railroad, 45½; Illinois Central, 81¼.

Consols are steady at 90⅞ for money.

LONDONDERRY, January 5.—The steamship Peruvian, from Portland, bound to Liverpool, touched here to-day, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, January 5—Noon.—The market for breadstuffs is firm.

ENGLAND.

A Severe and Most Unusual Snow Storm —London Choked Up and City Travel Nearly Suspended—Houses and Church Spires Almost Buried, in the Rural Districts—Vessels Detained in Port.

LONDON, January 4.—The most severe and heaviest snow storm which has been experienced in England for very many years has just visited us. The storm commenced last Wednesday, when there was a heavy fall of snow. It continued with more or less intensity since, and a quantity of snow has come down this morning. The weather is very cold, and the snow does not melt, but lies on the earth with a hard frozen surface. It is calculated that it has come down to an average depth of eight inches, but the drifts are very great, and the snow piled in some places to an enormous height.

Leaving the city and glancing around the country, farm houses and old castles appear to the observer as almost buried in snow. In the large towns and cities high houses, even the church spires, look as if rising through a white mantle, under which the smaller surrounding buildings are almost covered. In the country the highways are all blocked with snow and impassable. The railroads are partly in the same condition.

Vessels of every description are delayed in the different ports, and the coast fisheries works are suspended.

The frost continues, and there is very good skating on the lakes and Serpentine.

In London the streets are at this moment choked with snow. No efforts are being made to remove it, although there are thousands of able-bodied men unemployed and anxious to obtain work who could be had at short notice by the authorities.

Business is impeded very much in the city, as locomotion is exceedingly difficult, there being very few omnibuses or cabs on the stands or plying. There are no sleighs. The principal means of travel and communication for trade purposes is through the underground railroad. The poor of the city suffer very much.

Several accidents have taken place, as old London presents the appearance of a city situated in the Arctic regions, with the additional disadvantage that it is enveloped in the dense winter fog peculiar to itself, and only known in this latitude.

FRANCE.

Complimentary Letter from the Emperor to Minister Bigelow.

PARIS, January 4.—As an evidence of the high appreciation in which he was held by the Emperor Napoleon, the latter, in an autograph letter to Mr. Bigelow, the retiring United States Minister, presented him with a copy of his works. The letter was couched in very flattering terms.

Failure of the Emperor's "Quadruple Alliance."

BRUSSELS, January 4.—The *Etoile Belge*, in its issue to-day, says that the efforts of the French Government to form a quadruple alliance with England, Prussia, and Austria have entirely failed. It states that England favors an alliance with Prussia, provided the latter will guarantee the independence of Belgium.

RUSSIA.

Extension of Furloughs in the Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 4.—The Czar has issued a ukase extending the furloughs of officers of the army.

Internal Russian Politics.

MOSCOW, Russia, January 4.—The *Gazette* in its issue to-day has an important article upon the political situation of Russia, and argues at length that the onerous conditions imposed upon the Government by the results of the Crimean war should be removed, and thus relieve Russia of certain burdens, the abrogation of which would materially enhance the progressive and civilizing power of the empire.

The above mentioned article excites considerable attention in Government circles, and has also received the attentive perusal of the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, who have advised their respective Governments relative thereto.

THE GERMANIC PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament to Meet on the 15th of February.

BERLIN, January 4.—Several of the North German Governments have formally concluded that Parliament shall meet on the 15th of February next.

The Prussian Government is taking active steps to hasten the election of delegates to Parliament, prior to the 1st proximo.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Probability of a Final Settlement.

LONDON, January 4—Noon.—The *Times* believes that if the Eastern question is now approached in the proper spirit, there can be a speedy settlement of it by the powers of Europe in the interests of peace.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

BERLIN, January 4.—The Cretan question in the East is assuming threatening proportions, and its final settlement is looked upon as involving serious complications. Some solicitude is apparent in regard to it by high officials.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 5.

Government Contracts Awarded.

The bids have been opened at the Navy Department for furnishing 100,000 pounds of fresh beef and vegetables at the Philadelphia Yard. Mr. L. Shuster Boreaf, of Philadelphia, being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to him at 7 9-10 cents per pound for beef, and 2 6-10 cents per pound for vegetables.

The contract for furnishing 400,000 pounds of copper, to be delivered at the Washington Navy Yard, was awarded to the Baltimore and Cuba Smelting Company, at 27 45-100 cents per pound.

Impeachment.

Mr. Ashley is vigorously engaged in making sentiment among members in favor of his resolution for a select Committee on Impeachment; but he meets with some unceremonious rebuffs. It is hardly probable that he can get the resolution in next Monday without a suspension of the rules, as the State of Ohio is not likely to be reached in the call for resolutions. It is also understood that a motion will be made to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, which will probably be successful, as it affords a very convenient way of getting rid of Mr. Ashley and his resolution, and puts the matter where it properly belongs.

Larceny of Government Bonds.

BOSTON, January 5.—In the Roxbury Police Court yesterday, Alonzo Sherman and Charles E. Sherman were bound over to appear at the next term of the Superior Criminal Court for trial, charged with the larceny of $2000 in Government bonds from T. S. Danforth on the 30th of October last.

Bookbinders' Strike.

HARTFORD, January 5.—About sixty bookbinders at work on Horace Greeley's "American Conflict" struck for higher wages, but learning that other workmen were on the way to take their places, they concluded to resume work.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated. The steamship Alemannia, which sails to-day, takes $690,000 in specie. The City of Washington takes $6700 in specie.

The Fair Haven Nail Works Destroyed.

NEW BEDFORD, January 5.—The Fair Haven Nail Works were destroyed by fire at midnight. The origin of the fire and the amount of loss has not been ascertained.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The usual Saturday business was before this Court to-day.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lewis Albertson and William Barnett, charged with keeping a gambling-house, a demurrer was filed some months ago by the defense, but has not yet been argued. This morning John Hanna, Esq., for the Commonwealth, stated to the Court that, in order to save time, he desired to make application for leave to withdraw the bills found during the October term, and to send up new ones now in lieu of the old ones.

William M. Bull, Esq., who appeared for one of the defendants, answered that when the demurrer was filed his Honor Judge Allison appointed a day for the hearing of the argument, but on account of the unusual pressure of business, and of the length of the Oyer and Terminer sessions, had not had the time for the argument; and that, while the argument was pending, the Commonwealth had no right to make such an application; and, moreover, the defendants had not received the notice of this application that they were entitled to.

His Honor Judge Pierce said he would continue the matter until he found an opportunity of learning what was the usual custom of the Court in such cases.

William R. Lause, convicted several terms since of a charge of larceny as bailee, was sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

In the habeas corpus case, in which Ellen Burmeister applies for the custody of her child, whom she alleges her husband forcibly took from her, the husband attempted to prove that the wife, on account of her loose conduct, was not competent to take care of the child. This morning the wife produced evidence to show the cruelty of Mr. Burmeister towards herself and child, and also that she was an honest, industrious woman.

His Honor the Judge said that of course the welfare of the child was the first consideration, and it is a very sad thing that both parents have been proven to have been unworthy of the custody of their own child. And as the child is now boarding with reputable people, the Court would not at present remove it, but would order that the mother be allowed to visit it.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Summers, in which the defendant was convicted of a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Thomas Gallagher, after-discovered evidence was submitted this morning. Maria Summers, the sister of the defendant, said that when Gallagher came to her brother's house to see her, her brother told him to go away and not to return, and told her to keep away from him. As Gallagher was going down a lawn leaving the house, he found that Summers was following him, and, feeling that he had to fight, he turned around and began the attack. When he fell to the ground he felt the knife in his breast This evidence went to show that the prosecutor began the attack, and that the case was not so aggravated as it seemed before.

Samuel Tage, who plead guilty to a charge of forgery, upon being called for sentence, produced the following facts, through counsel:—He has been in the United States army, and came to this city an orphan; being a young man, without employment, he advertised for a situation, and obtained the place of book-keeper in the firm of Dunlap, Atwalt & Co.; the whole responsibility and work of book-keeper was placed upon him, at the trifling salary of $300 per year. As winter came on he found his salary was entirely too small to supply his pressing wants, and yielded to the temptation of committing the forgery. When he was arrested he gave intelligence that would lead to a recovery of the money. And now he has already repented sincerely. His employers did not think it necessary to pay him enough to keep him honest, and he felt.

The forgery was a successful one of over $1400. He was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for two years.

John Egan, Hugh McGarry, and Hugh McCaffrey, convicted of assault and battery upon police officers last election day, were sentenced—Egan to County Prison, eighteen months; McGarry, County Prison, one year, and McCaffrey, County Prison, one year.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—John G. Reppler vs. James Lynd. An action on a promissory note Verdict for plaintiff, $5884·18

Hamish Roth & Co. vs. John F Feichtner. Action on a book account to recover for a certain number of hogs. On trial.

ALMOST A HOMICIDE.

A Track-Master Severely Beaten by a Truck-Driver—No Hopes of the Injured Man's Recovery.

On Wednesday afternoon, as one of the Second avenue cars was proceeding on the up trip through South street, and when near Roosevelt street, a large truck, laden with pig-iron, was driven upon the track, directly in front of the car, by one John Sullivan, completely obstructing the progress of the latter.

The driver of the latter vehicle called repeatedly to the truck-driver to get out of his way, but that person, instead of yielding to the very proper request, kept on his route, only occasionally deigning to look around, and then heaping the most abusive language he could master upon the carman. It so happened that a man named William B. Snyder, a truck-master in the employ of the same Company, was on the front platform of the car at the time, and perceiving the obstinacy of the truckman, jumped from the platform, and running forward until he came abreast of him, insisted that he should leave the track, and permit the car to pass. Enraged at this, the driver of the truck descended from his seat, and without a moment's warning commenced a most cruel assault upon Snyder with a loaded whip-handle, beating him about the head with it until he was insensible. He then got upon his truck and drove off, since which time he has not been seen or heard of until yesterday afternoon, when he was arrested and taken before Justice Connolly, who committed him to await the results of Snyder's injuries. The unfortunate track-master was conveyed to his home, where the very best of surgical aid was summoned, but the physicians despair of saving his life. Where the car-driver and conductor were, or what they could have been doing to allow such an assault to be committed, or to permit the wretch's escape, does not appear on the police record.—*N. Y. Times.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, January 5, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held at an advance. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 103¾@104, no change. 108 was bid for 6s of 1881; 99⅞ for 10-40s; 107¼ for old 5-20s; and 104½@104¾ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99¾@99⅞, an advance of ¼; and old do. at 95@95¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania sold at 56¼, an advance of ¼; Reading at 52¼@52⅜, no change; Norristown at 62, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 67½, no change; 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 90; 18¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50¾ for Chesnut and Walnut; 73 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for Hestonville; and 29 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 135; and First National at 140. 151 was bid for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 41 for Consolidation; and 56 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 13. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32¼ for preferred do.; and 56½ for Delaware Division

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅞; 11 A. M., 133¾; 12 M., 134¼; 1 P. M., 134.

—The Schuylkill Navigation Company has declared a dividend of six per cent. on its preferred stock, payable in cash, clear of taxes, on the 25th instant; and also a dividend of six per cent. on the common stock, payable on the 1st of February next, clear of taxes, on the boat and car loan of 1864.

—The Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway Company announces its usual dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant.

—The Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company announce a dividend of three per cent., clear of taxes, payable on the 12th inst.

—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company will pay a dividend of one dollar per share, clear of taxes, on the 10th instant.

—The Trustees of the American Life Insurance and Trust Company announce a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable, free of taxes, on demand.

—Those of our friends who are interested will be glad to learn that Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. announce by advertisement elsewhere, that they are now prepared to convert all issues of United States 7·30 bonds into 5-20s. This exchange can now be effected with a profit to the holder, by acceptance of the 5-20 issues of January and July. It is better to make this exchange, too, as the new issues are subject to the more recent and permanent regulations of the Treasury Department, and are just as secure as an investment.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad........................52¼

FIRST BOARD

$1000 5-20s 65 cpJy..103¾	10 sh Mech Bnk.... 32
$4000 C & A mt 89.lts 90	210 sh Susq C scrip lts 62½
$800 City 6s new.... 99¾	5 sh do ..stock 13
$1000 do.... new. 99¾	28 sh Penna R..lots 56¼
$500 do.... new. 99½	40 sh Reading...... 52¼
$1000 do..new lts 99¾	44 sh do......... 52¼
$600 do.... new. 99¾	100 sh do......b30 52¾
$500 do munic.. 99¼	8 sh Far & M Bk..135
$800 do munic.. 99¼	2 sh 1st Nat Bank.140
$1600 do.... new. 99¾	10 sh Norrist'n R.. 62
$4000 do....new c 99¼	100 sh Ocean........ 3¼
$500 do...... old 95¼	12 sh 2d & 3d....lts 90
$500 do..... old 95¼	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 133¾@134; Silver ¼s and ½s, 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15¼; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14¼; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, January 5.—There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and the stock is light, but fully ample for the demand. Small sales at $8@8·75 ₩ 64 pounds for new. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·75 ₩ bush. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·90@3.

In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $34 ₩ ton.

There was no demand for Flour for exportation, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply the wants of the local trade. Sales of 16@1700 bbls., including superfine, at $8@8·75; extra, at $9@10·50; Northwestern extra family, at $11·50@13·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $12@14·25; and fancy brands at $14·75@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7·25 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There was a fair demand for prime Delaware Wheat at full prices, but other descriptions were almost unsalable. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3·00. Rye ranges from $1·20@1·35 ₩ bushel for Southern, Western, and Pennsylvania.

Corn is 1c. ₩ bushel higher. Sales of 2000 bush. new yellow at 95c. Oats are steady at 57@58c. ₩ bushel.

Whisky—Nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

☞ SOWING AND REAPING.—LECTURE To-morrow evening, Universalist Church. LOCUST Street, above Thirteenth. 1t*

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Armament and Disarmament.

From the Independent.

Thucydides, at the opening of his history, dates the period when the Athenians became a civilized people from the time when they ceased to wear arms as a part of their daily dress and equipment. The same test holds good now as much as in the days of Pericles and Solon. The Northern States, as a general rule, vindicate their title to be civilized communities by the fact that the great mass of their inhabitants trust for their personal protection to the arm of the Commonwealth. The Southern States can never claim a rank above that of semi-barbarious tribes as long as all men go armed, and take justice, injustice oftener, into their own hands. There is no surer touchstone of true civilization, after all, than this. For civilization implies the lodging of the power of defending rights and redressing wrongs in the hands of the State, and the resignation of the exercise of this power, originally vested in each individual, by all its constituent members. Then every citizen or subject can possess his soul in peace, and can pursue the works of peace, from which proceed all the refinements of science, of art, of luxury—everything that constitutes the glory of a civilized nation.

It is with the nations, thus made up of civilized men, in the great republic of nations, as with the individual inhabitants of each. To go unarmed, whenever the time shall come of disarmament, will be the true proof of the highest civilization, and until then the perfect triumph of civilization cannot be had. For there is no distinction between true civilization and true Christianity, and the one must be imperfect until it conforms itself to the image of the other. And we may hope that this day may come sooner than the millennium, when swords and spears are to be beaten into ploughshares and pruning-hooks. Disarmament will not imply the denial of the right of self-defense, but only the placing it on its true and most effectual footing. In this particular we have given profitable lessons to the world, both before our late war and since it ended.

Practically we were an unarmed nation when the war began. Our army and navy were scarcely appreciable quantities six years ago. And it was on this ground that the Rebels and their European allies founded their confidence of victory. We were without soldiers, arms, or ships. We looked like an example to warn all nations never to be caught without a great military and naval establishment. But as soon as Edmund Ruffin fired the first gun at Sumter (an act of treason for which he sensibly enough went out and hanged himself) armed men sprung out of the ground, ships rose like exhalations out of the sea, and we soon had the most powerful army and navy in the world.

This was an astonishment to the natives, but greater yet was the ease with which these banded armies melted back into the mass of the population, and went about their business as if they had never seen a squadron set on the field, or knew the division of a battle more than a spinster. Our destruction was then sure to come upon us, thought they. But we resolutely declined being destroyed. Now, the armies of Europe are really what Jefferson (or some one else) said of the slaves:—"They are the wolf had by the ears, but which can neither be held nor let go." The mode of filling these armies is just now the problem which perplexes monarchs. It is assumed that they must all have armies; but how to contrive to make them compatible with public safety and general prosperity is the question. In France the conscription is the source of the army. Every Frenchman, at the age of twenty, is liable to the conscription, which hangs over the heads of the classes who cannot afford the commutation, like a drawn sword.

The conscript is taken from his family, from his pursuits, from his prospects, and obliged to serve for seven years in any part of the world that *la Gloire* may need his arm. He becomes necessarily a soldier, and nothing else; and half a million of such men are a two-edged sword, which may harm the hand that holds it as well as the enemy. By the Prussian system, all its people are required to serve for a term of three years; but their service is limited to the province. Their fellow-soldiers are their neighbors, and they are never far removed from their homes. The French soldier can hardly be anything but a soldier. The Prussian is both citizen and soldier in one. Hence the strength of Prussia in the late war. For in time of war, of course, the army must go where it is wanted during its term of service.

This system, or a modification of it, Bonaparte has proposed introducing into France, so as to give him a force of twelve hundred thousand men. But the patient camel grew restive at the prospect of this back-breaking addition to its burden, and the despot has had to yield to the people. In England recruiting is purely voluntary, and the numbers volunteering are daily diminishing. The various openings to labor of a more profitable kind offered to the classes from which enlisted men are drawn, block the way of the recruiting sergeant. Any system of conscription is abhorrent to the British mind, and especially to the oligarchic mind, as any such would destroy the monopoly the higher classes now have of the commissions, and open promotion to the ranks.

We did not use to sympathize with the spread-eagleism which set up the United States as the model republic. As long as slavery was protected under the folds of its flag, we were inclined to think that it was rather the warning of the world than the model. But now that we have shaken our banner free from that coiling serpent, we are not ashamed to hold it up as a symbol of the better time coming. And our example in the matter, both of armament and disarmament, has been one that the other nations of the earth may well take to heart. We have proved, what indeed our old revolutionary war and the wars of the French Revolution have shown too, that the practice of war is not essential to the excellence of armies. Given reasonably good officers, men very soon learn all that is necessary of the discipline and details of the camp and of the field.

It must be owned that it does seem as if man were born a fighting animal, from the readiness with which he learns and practises the trade. And we have also shown that campaigning for a limited and specific purpose does not unfit men for the pursuits of civil life. But then, to fulfil this condition, there must have been pursuits of civil life before the call to arms. We see all round us men practising law, engaged in trade, ploughing the land, making shoes, painting houses, and the like, who have seen more fighting than Wellington ever did. But then they could do these things first. The solution of this problem lies in one word—education. Prussia, and much more ourselves, have shown that intelligence is the true soul of an army, as of a State, and that the school-house is a much better preparation for war than fighting itself. When education shall be general and intelligence developed, armament will be easy and disarmament safe.

Thaddeus Stevens.

From the Tribune.

The contest for the Senatorship in Pennsylvania has a national significance. We have not ventured to speak, because we have always felt that the States should settle these matters for themselves, without outside interference. But in Pennsylvania the Republican party seem to have a duty, from which it would be timid to shrink, and that is the election of Mr. Stevens as the successor of Mr. Cowan. We are not unmindful of the claims of Mr. Cameron, Governor Curtin, Colonel Forney, and Mr. Grow. Mr. Cameron has been a good Republican, and during the war was considered quite radical. Governor Curtin, as the Chief Executive of the great State of Pennsylvania, showed loyalty and energy. Few Republican leaders have been more courageous than Colonel Forney. He has done true service for the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and did much to elect Geary. We regret that he has retired from the canvass, although most probably his retirement now will make him a strong candidate of the party when it comes to elect the successor of the silent Mr. Buckalew, two years hence. Mr. Grow enters the canvass with all the vigor of 1861, when he stood among the rising statesmen of the Republican party.

We still think, with all appreciation of the services of the distinguished gentlemen named, that Thaddeus Stevens should be elected Senator from Pennsylvania. We say this of Mr. Stevens, although perhaps we have had as many differences with him as with any of our leaders. Our ways have been apart at times. But in choosing a Senator it is not wise to select mere politicians who to-day go this road, and to-morrow another, like ships at sea, who wait for wind and current. It is this foolish temporizing, this accepting of men who talk loudly, in preference to the sturdy and patient soldier who has stood true to his guns for years, that destroys the integrity of a party. It is not much to be a Republican to-day. We take with us now the driftwood and scum. But it was something to be a lover of freedom and protection forty years ago. For forty years Thaddeus Stevens has been the champion of freedom and protection. He has stood by our party when it was a corporal's guard; he leads it now when its columns cover the nation.

It is said that Mr. Stevens is too old. We wish one-half of his colleagues were as young. Venice found a savior in the great Dandolo, and did not feel that his years prevented him from defending the gonfalon of St. Mark's. Pennsylvania need not hesitate to crown with high honors her most illustrious son. The Republican party will always be strong when its captains are selected from veterans who have served it as earnestly and wisely as Thaddeus Stevens.

The Amendment at the North.

From the Times.

The Executives of three great States have delivered themselves of opinions on the pending Constitutional amendment. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, each has spoken through its Governor; and the tone of their utterances well merits the attention of the Southern States.

The first point that must challenge notice is the utter absence of malignity on the part of those whose position entitles them to speak in behalf of the Northern people. Neither Governor Fenton, nor Governor Curtin, nor Governor Cox gives expression to aught that can be construed into harshness or malevolence. The fiendish hatred of which Wendell Phillips is a recognized exponent holds no place in the messages of the three Governors who have respectively commended the amendment to the prompt consideration of their Legislatures. The bitterness which the South associates with the demand for the ratification of the amendment has no warrant in aught that Governor Fenton addressed to the legislators of this State.

Nor does Governor Curtin or Governor Cox say anything which the most ingenious torture can pervert into evidence of injustice. On the contrary, the amendment is commended because of its moderation. It is submitted for ratification on the ground that while it seeks to extort nothing like humiliation, it imposes terms which are essential to the assurance of peace and unity in the nation. The general idea expressed is, that the terms are as liberal as is compatible with the ends attained by the war; and that the sincere desire of the North is that, by the acceptance of these terms, the South shall render harsher measures unnecessary. Governor Fenton is explicit as to the sufficiency of the amendment for purposes of restoration. Beyond this he says, substantially, the North has pronounced no preference.

At the same time it is impossible to glance through the messages of the three Governors, as reported, without arriving at the conclusion that the North is thoroughly in earnest in its approval of the amendment, as an embodiment of the most liberal terms that will ever be offered by the victorious States to the conquered South. Their duty, in view of the late elections, is officially to interpret the popular verdict; and while their language relieves the people from the imputation of vindictiveness, it is unmistakable in regard to the firmness which marks the temper of the North. No persecution—they say, in substance—no cruelty towards those whom the chances of war have placed at our mercy; but, on the other hand, no puerile concession, no surrender of results attained, no retracing of ground that has been already won.

The position, as the three Governors state it, is briefly this:—The North, by virtue of its right as the victor in the battle-field, submits the amendment as the embodiment of the least exacting terms which, in its judgment, are essential to national peace and unity. If the South accept these terms—well: The great obstacle to restoration will have been removed, and the South will have in its power the means of resuming its active influence in the national legislature. But if the South, despite all appeals and all warnings, remains obstinate and unyielding—if, on the score of pride or passion, it refuse to ratify the amendment which is offered for its acceptance—the course of the governing States is plain. They will take no step backwards. They will give up none of the principles, none of the advantages which the war has established. And they will take their own method of enforcing the conditions that must precede the re-establishment of recognized authority at the South.

One of the points incidentally mooted by Governor Curtin should warn the Southern States of the fate that is in reserve for them if they disregard the warnings of the time. According to Governor Curtin, the voice of the excluded States counts as nothing for or against the amendment. To render it efficacious the ratification by three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress is all that is necessary. The proposition is not original in this instance. But it is significant of a view which is not destitute of plausibility, and which implies the reduction of the now excluded States to something resembling a territorial condition.

If the South is wise it will not be indifferent to these manifestations of Northern opinion. Concerning the statements of newspapers it may be in doubt, but the averments of three Governors ought not to be passed over without candid considerations.

Currency Dodges.

From the Tribune.

When Congress resumes business, we may look for new and old devices for prolonging and perpetuating a vicious and unsound currency by the infinite dodges and sleight-of-hand tricks of vicious and unsound legislation. When, in the agony of our great struggle, we were driven to the desperate resort of making the promises of our Government a legal-tender for the sums specified on their face, no one suggested or imagined that this was to be justified otherwise than by dire necessity, or endured one moment longer than necessity should compel. The notice that the people might be enriched by the persistent use of "a false balance" in the purchase and sale of their products and commodities—by the compulsory employment of a dollar in their dealings which would be worth from forty to ninety cents according to circumstances, and which the tricks of gold gamblers and kite-flyers should cause to fluctuate in value from day to day—is of far more recent origin.

The "legal-tender" paper dollar has served its purpose. Born of our national agony, it should have died with it. There is not a financier fit to manage the smallest village bank who does not know that the Government might have resumed specie payment directly after the surrender of the Rebel armies—far more easily then than now, or hereafter. Of course, some high-flying speculators would have been pinched, as many more will be whenever we move in earnest towards resumption; but the country would have imported two or three hundred millions' worth less of foreign wares and fabrics since May, 1865, than it has done, and would have exported less of our national debt by the like amount. The sale since peace of our Government bonds to European capitalists at fifty to seventy-five cents on the dollar, to be paid in full, principal and interest, by our children and grandchildren, is one of the direct and disastrous results of our insane persistence in the use of a fallacious, juggling currency.

We are opposed to all the bills now before Congress, or yet to be presented, which aim at the perpetuation of an irredeemable currency. They are all wrong in purpose; so that they cannot be other than unsound in their provisions. All the legislation now needed is a short act of this tenor:—"A bill to provide for the Resumption of Specie Payment. §1. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, at the most favorable rates which may be attainable by advertising for bids in open market, such sums as may be necessary to enable him to resume and maintain specie payment."

—Armed with the power thus given him, let the Secretary simply give public notice that the treasury notes and postal currency (ugh!) of the United States are henceforth redeemable in coin when presented in even $100's at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. of each business day, and that said treasury notes and postal currency will henceforth be received as coin in all payments to the United States, whether for duties on imports or otherwise.

—Well why not?

Do you say that everybody would rush to the Treasury for specie? What would be the motive, the inducement? The gold-gambler's occupation would be gone from the moment that notice was given. The two or three hundred millions of gold or silver coin or bars now lying dead in the country would at once be added to our circulating medium. The one hundred millions per annum that our mines are producing—and which every year is increasing—would all be money instead of merchandise from the hour of its coinage, if no sooner. The one hundred millions of specie now held by the Government might at first be heavily drawn upon; but to what end? The gold so drawn would not be annihilated, and precious little of it would go out of the country; for prices would fall, and importations be light for some time after resumption. Those who drew the gold from the treasury would not annihilate it; when they found that they had not broken the Government, they would very soon want to set it to earning them something. Being just equal in value to greenbacks or national bank notes, and not half so convenient for business uses, it would either run back into the Treasury or find its way into the banks; which, being authorized to pay their notes in greenbacks, would generally prefer these to coin, though they would keep both for the accommodation of their customers. Never was it easier to maintain specie payments in this country than now. It is sheer cowardice—nay, it is knavish, gambling speculation—that makes a bugaboo of resumption.

We do not need any currency tinkering—any arbitrary withdrawal of greenbacks or of National Bank notes. Make the National Banks redeem their notes at par at some central point; redeem the greenbacks in gold where any one chooses to present them, and the currency may be safely left to regulate itself. If the National Banks shall prove unsound, the people will refuse their notes and force them into liquidation; if greenbacks are not as good as gold, they will follow the bank notes. But this will not be, simply, because our existing currency needs but specie payment and central redemption to make it the best in the world. We, for example, are doing a business of $1,000,000 per annum, which would hardly be done at all on a purely specie currency. Both greenbacks and National Bank notes, being redeemable at par, are better to us than gold—we should probably never present a dollar of either for redemption. And what is true of our business is true of most other peoples'.

Even if some competent Court should decide that—the war and its necessities being ended—legal-tender is no longer legal, it would be of no practical consequence; for the greenbacks would thenceforth circulate on their merits, not by virtue of Government compulsion. In Montana, Nevada, Idaho, and Colorado, they would often, if not always, command a premium over gold, because equally valuable and far more convenient for remittance. Whether there is too much, too little, or just enough currency in the country, resumption would speedily determine; and if foreigners (as is absurdly imagined) should see fit to send our bonds home and sell them at a sacrifice for gold (as they can do now or at any time), why so much the better. Better pinch ourselves a little to pay them now at a heavy discount than be obliged to pay them ultimately in full.

Oh for courage and foresight in the regulation and management of our currency!

The War Cloud in the East.

From the Herald.

The clouds of war which lately convulsed Central Europe with their thunder have scarcely passed away before another cloud arises in the East. The world moves rapidly nowadays. Steam and electricity seem to exercise a wonderful quickening influence in the moral and political world as well as in the physical. No "thirty years'" war is possible now. Empires are overthrown or created in a few days. Institutions crystallized by time, and fortified by the genius and labors of a hundred generations, are swept away like cobwebs. Conservatism will soon become an obsolete word. Progress, either in remodelling the ancient order of things or in creating a new one, is the controlling idea of the age, and no institutions that stand in the way can long exist. The Turkish empire in Europe stands in the way of this progress—of the march of European civilization, and its fate is sealed. Feudalism received its deathblow at the birth of the great American republic, and in the revolutions which upheaved society at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century.

Although a remnant still remains in Great Britain and in some parts of the European Continent, it is greatly modified and controlled by the popular voice, and is fast dying out. The idea of government by divine right or by privileged orders has become obsolete. Everywhere the principle of self-government, as recognized by conceding the right of suffrage to the people, is acknowledged. Serfdom is abolished in Russia, and that great empire is closely following the progressive civilization of Central and Western Europe. Priestly domination, which has been enthroned a thousand years at the ancient capital of the world, has fallen with the temporal power of the Papacy through the progress of liberal ideas. Even the most bigoted religious populations are emancipating themselves from priestly influences. All over Europe, except in Turkey, the spirit of progress is changing the face and condition of society.

We see, however, in the fairest portion of Europe, washed by the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the Euxine, and traversed in part by the Danube, in the land of ancient historic greatness and genius, where the arts of war and peace attained their highest development—we see in that beautiful and fruitful country a semi-barbarous and anti-Christian Government inimical to the enlightened progress of the age. It is under the blighting rule of the Ottomans. Mahometanism, with its effete institutions, cruel despotism, blind intolerance, and paralyzing fatalism, stands as an insuperable barrier to improvement. Worse than that, there are eleven millions of Christians who have to bear the yoke of this infidel power—of a Government more suited to the deserts of Arabia or the interior of Africa than to civilized Europe. Such a state of things is a strange anomaly in these enlightened times.

Can we be surprised, then, at the insurrection in Candia, at the intense excitement and movements in Greece and at the mutterings of revolt in Servia and among other Christian populations of European Turkey? It is said in Western Europe that Russia secretly foments these insurrectionary movements among the Christian subjects of the Porte to promote her own ambitions ends. There may be some truth in this, and it is quite natural that the people of Russia should sympathize with their co-religionists under Mahometan rule. Still we know that Russian influence and progress in the East is the bugbear of the press and statesmen of Europe, and of England and France in particular, and the action of Russia, if there be any, may be much exaggerated. Apart, however, from Russian designs or action, there is ample cause, as we have shown, for revolution among the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

The greatest efforts are being made by several of the powers of Europe to keep insurrectionary movements in check and to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire. England and France, as every one is aware, made war on Russia a few years ago, in what is called the Crimean war, to sustain the Sultan against supposed danger from Russia. That war did give strength for a few years to the Ottoman Government. Had Turkey not been sustained by such powerful foreign aid, her rule in Europe would have been utterly destroyed. To two of the greatest Christian powers must be ascribed the continuance of the blighting influence of Mahometan rule over eleven millions of Christians, and over the fairest portion of Europe. But, after a few years, the results of that costly and bloody war in the Crimea are being effaced by the fresh revival of the "Eastern question." It is in the nature of things irrepressible—it cannot be kept down. Whether Russia does intrigue or not in the affairs of the Christian population of Turkey, these populations and the Christian world will never be satisfied till the Ottomans are driven out. There will be insurrections, and this will be the end in spite of armed evolutions or diplomatic manœuvring.

Every day we are receiving some news by the Atlantic cable or by mail about that part of the world. It has become, really, the prominent question of the day. France and England have frowned at the Cretans and warned the Greeks, and they are watching the Russians with intense interest. But all this does not appear to prevent the determined resistance of the Christian subjects of Turkey to Ottoman rule, and cannot long prevent the breaking-up of the Turkish empire. European powers are evidently afraid of the movement. With them humanity, liberty, religion, civilization, progress, or anything else, is made subservient to the political question—to the balance or preponderance of power in and along the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, the Euxine, and the Adriatic. The international question is the paramount one. Under these circumstances the question naturally arises, what will be the end of this complication?

Will the powers of Western Europe, will France and England, again draw the sword to maintain the Ottoman Government on the European continent? England is unwilling to take such a step, and therefore, hopes to stave off the trouble, though she has, or believes she has, the greatest interest at stake. She dreads having her empire in India exposed through the advances of Russia in that direction; but she is tired of war, and feels the necessity of peace. France has less at stake, but is more active, and may be disposed to go farther, from an inherent pride of meddling in or regulating the affairs of Europe. Austria would probably join another English-French alliance, if that could be formed, with the hope of checking Russia on her border, of preserving herself, and, if possible, of gaining a portion of the effects of the sick man. But it is doubtful whether another alliance can be formed powerful enough to save Turkey.

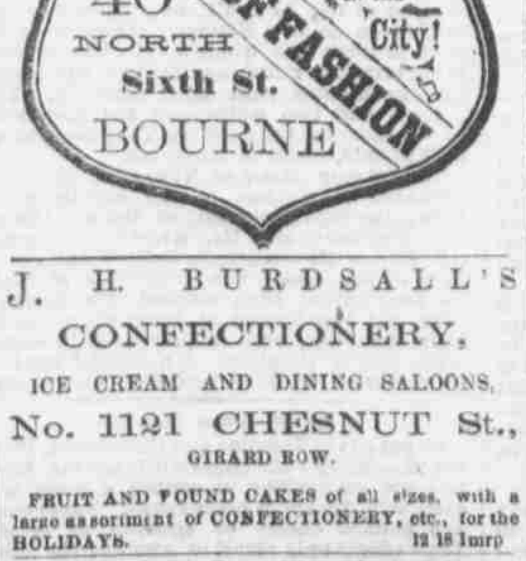
In the extremity of the case, a general European Congress may meet and create independent governments in European Turkey. This might avert a general and great war. If the question cannot be settled by a Congress, one of two things must occur, either a great war or the advance of Russian power towards the Mediterranean and Golden Horn. The question is now beginning to loom up above all others, and we on this side the Atlantic, while not taking an active part in it, shall watch the progress of events with great interest.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS.
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.
The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m



J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.
FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.
Purchasers invited to call.
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15p

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 16

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc, etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11rmth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),
No. 622 MARKET ST.
A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuthsim

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 9 14 6m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN at $3 75 usual price $5 50
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS, SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

RICHARD EAYRE,
(Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison)
HAS OPENED AT
No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia,
Where he intends to keep a variety of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
And to manufacture the improved
SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,
Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
1 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 5tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use.
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [6 5

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech. He said he could not hear the government of the United States held up to the Senate as a model of cruelty and injustice without entering his protest against the assertion. He would like to have some instance of cruelty to the late rebels recited. He had heard of no hangings or shootings for the crime of rebellion. It was true that Jefferson Davis was in Fortress Monroe. It was true that he had not been tried, and that he might die in prison. If he (Mr. Howe) had been President, Jefferson Davis would have been tried, and he would have died some time ago in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe. He remembered a case of treason against the State of Virginia committed by a man named John Brown, with an army of fifty-two men. That man and his army were captured, tried and hung. Since then treason against the United States had been committed, and Governor Henry A. Wise had taken a prominent part in it. So far from sharing the fate of John Brown, Mr. Wise had not long since defied the government of the United States, and scorned the idea of seeking or accepting a pardon.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said the remarks of Mr. Johnson in relation to Jefferson Davis called for some reply. In a proclamation issued by President Johnson, after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Davis was charged with participation in that crime. The Secretary of War had said in a communication to the Senate that he was held as a prisoner of war as well as for criminal connection with the assassination. He had been indicted for treason, but not for participation in the murder of President Lincoln. Other accomplices in that crime had been tried by military commission, and by the order of President Johnson executed. For a year past efforts had been made to arrest another accomplice, (Surratt) and he had been arrested and was now on his way to this country. Was there any objection to holding Davis for trial as an accomplice in that great conspiracy? Who was to blame for not trying Davis? It was the duty of the District Attorney at Richmond to try him for treason, though he might be tried in any other State of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON interrupted Mr. Howard to say that he believed Davis could be tried in any other State as well as Virginia. The late Attorney General gave the opinion that the trial must take place in Virginia, but he (Mr. Johnson) thought this was a mistake.

Mr. HOWARD asked Mr. Johnson if he understood him correctly when he understood him to say that if Jefferson Davis was held as a prisoner of war he could not be held amenable to the civil courts?

Mr. JOHNSON said that was his opinion.

Mr. HOWARD said if that was true it was strange that Davis had not been liberated on a habeas corpus, as if the doctrine advanced by Mr. Johnson was correct, Davis could not be held in prison any longer. He (Mr. Howard) maintained, however, that this doctrine was incorrect, and could be proven so by Vattel and Kent. He was not in the counsels of the Administration, but he entertained no doubt that Davis would ultimately be released unconditionally, without any trial or punishment for treason or any other offence. It was not to be expected that a President who had issued pardons to the worst and most malignant rebels would ever try the head of the people whose favor he was so diligently courting.

Mr. Howard then discussed the pending bill. He held that the section proposed to be repealed granted a power not given to the President by the Constitution. The President could pardon under the Constitution, but could not grant amnesty. Amnesty meant peace. The President could no more grant general amnesty if this section was repealed than he could declare peace without the consent of Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, spoke in favor of his amendment to repeal the entire confiscation bill, instead of the thirteenth section, as proposed. The bill was an indictment against eight millions of people, who had been denied the protection of the government, and therefore ought not to be held responsible for adhering to its enemies. Allegiance could not be exacted when protection was denied. This doctrine had been maintained by the ablest writers and lawyers in this and other countries.

Mr. HENDRICKS, alluding to the charge made by Mr. Chandler when this bill first came up in the Senate, said he did not suppose the Senator from Michigan meant that any proclamation had been procured by bribery or improper means. The section proposed to be repealed referred only to pardons by proclamation. Mr. Chandler had said that he made this statement on the authority of one of the judges of this district. He thought it due to the other judges of the district that the name of Mr. Chandler's informant should be mentioned. He had but one objection to the repeal of the section, and that was that it would create the impression that Congress was opposed to a conciliatory course toward the late rebels.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that as he did not wish to speak on his bill any more, he felt called upon to correct a misapprehension of certain Senators that he (Mr. Trumbull) acknowledged the right of the President, under the Constitution, to pardon by proclamation. He made no such acknowledgment.

Mr. CHANDLER said he had made no charge against the President of selling pardons. He had said that pardons were for sale by women—by more than one woman. He did not charge that the President sold pardons, or knew that they were sold. He would now say that when these facts were brought to the knowledge of the President, the President denounced the man who brought them, and the nefarious business went on, the President declining to interfere to stop it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Saulsbury's amendment to repeal the entire Confiscation bill, and it was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 27; nays, 7.

Yeas—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Fowler, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—27.

Nays—Messrs. Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury—7.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, McDougall, Nesmith, Nye, Pomeroy, Riddle, Sprague, Van Winkle and Yates—18.

The bill repeals the section of the Confiscation bill which empowers the President to issue a proclamation of general amnesty, when, in his judgment, it shall be expedient. It originated in the House, and having passed the Senate without amendment, it now goes to the President for his approval.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the bill to regulate the tenure of office, but without proceeding to its consideration, the Senate at 3.40 adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

Mr. SCHENCK, on leave, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers any of the property of the United States still remaining at Point Lookout that may be considered appropriate and useful for the asylum. After explanation by Mr. Schenck the bill was read three times and passed.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a House resolution of the 10th of December, transmitting a report of disbursement of the funds of $160,000 to the clerks in his Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL, of California, the Post-office Committee was instructed to inquire into the reasons why postal service has not been put on the mail routs from Springfield, Mo., to San Francisco.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish information in reference to cotton claims presented to the Department.

The bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights came up as the special order.

Mr. BINGHAM being entitled to the floor, he stated that when he sought the floor yesterday it was that he might argue the question in the hearing of the House, and he begged leave to decline proceeding with his argument to a few members. He added in a side remark that he regarded the arrangement as a trick, and was not going to abide by it. (Laughter).

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The SPEAKER stated that it would require a quorum to adjourn over. On division there appeared to be 28 ayes to 26 nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that there should be a fair and full understanding that the House should meet to-morrow for debate only, and that no business of any kind should be done.

Mr. HOOPER withdrew his motion, and that arrangement was made.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in the Chair) on the President's annual message.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, addressed the committee in favor of the bill to repeal the three years limitation on prosecutions in treason cases. He said the importance of the bill was perhaps not generally understood by the action of July, 1862. The crime of rebellion was defined and was made punishable by fine and imprisonment only. In the Chapman treason trial at San Francisco, in October, 1863, Justice Field had decided that since July, 1862, every act of rebellion was only punishable as rebellion. All acts of treason prior to July, 1862, were already barred by the three years limitation in the statute of 1790. If Judge Field's decision were sustained, no one of the traitors could ever be punished, except by fine and imprisonment. He controverted the ruling of Judge Field, and cited the authorities to support his view, and said if it should be sustained this bill should pass to restore the right of prosecution for overt acts of treason prior to 1862, so that merited punishment might be awarded to a few, a very few, of the great conspirators. It was expedient to do so, because during all the rebellion it was impossible to prosecute for treason, and it was so still. He contended that there should be a right to prosecute for three years after trials are practicable, and that Congress could constitutionally restore the right of prosecution. He cited many law authorities to prove this. Judge Wilds had so decided in an analogous case in 16th Pickering reports. The remedy was always with the law-making power. He wished the country to take notice that a vote against the bill in question would be a vote to shield traitors from a merited punishment.

Mr. NEWELL, of New Jersey, next addressed the committee on the grave political questions of the hour. The people, he said, had decided in the recent elections that the lately rebellious States must give guarantees for the future; and that decision had been made in the face of and against the whole executive patronage of the government, wielded with a reckless disregard to the financial interests of the government. If the south persisted in rejecting the constitutional amendment, he was in favor of Congress enforcing universal suffrage. He believed that the Constitution gave Congress the power to regulate the election of members thereof, and to define the class of persons who were to vote, and consequently the regulation of suffrage belonged to Congress.

Congress must provide universal suffrage, or it would part with the principle which was vital to its own existence as a representative body for the sake of peace. He was willing to accept the constitutional document, but he preferred universal suffrage, and if necessary to enforce it, was in favor of Mr. Stevens' plan of reconstruction, and the creation of provisional governments for such of the seceded States as refused to adopt the amendment.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, reminded the committee that the House had recently, on his motion, called on the President for information in reference to the pardon of the Chicago conspirators. He understood that they had all been pardoned but one, and that one (Greenfels), now on the Dry Tortugas, was having efforts made for the procurement of his pardon. But in order that the country might understand what sort of a person this Greenfels was, he sent up and had read by the Clerk a letter from A. B. Moore, late Colonel of the 104th Illinois infantry, stating that Greenfels had been Adjutant General of John Morgan's brigands; that he was one of the worst men on earth; that he was known as a robber, murderer and guerilla, and that he should be kept on the Tortugas till he rotted.

Mr. Wentworth went on to say that the worst part of the late decision of the Supreme Court was based upon the law of 1863; that no lawyer could attack that decision, and that he would introduce a bill to repeal that law.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, next addressed the Committee. He thanked the President that he had not in his annual message recommended the passage of the constitutional amendment. It was not material that he should promise the rebel States restoration on the adoption of that amendment. Had he made such a pledge, he would have done so without authority, and it would have been an untrue reflection of the spirit of the radical governing power of the country. Congress was committed to the amendment, but only as a first instalment. He himself had made no promise to permit the States adopting the amendment to resume their places in the Union, and he would appeal to his eminent friend from the northwest, the Nestor of the House, as to whether the admission of representatives from Tennessee was in pursuance of any such understanding.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in reply to the question, stated that if he had been in the House when the vote was taken for the admission of Tennessee, he should have voted with the minority, just as his friend from Iowa (Grinnell) would have voted had he been present.

Mr. GRINNELL declared that the idea corresponded entirely with the sentiment of the people of Iowa, and not one of the Iowa members elect held that they were bound to admit any of the rebellious Seates on the mere adoption of the constitutional amendment. He proceeded to deliver an eloquent argument on the question of reconstruction, declaring against conservatism and in favor of radical ideas and acts, which only could bring impartial justice and the salvation of the party of freedom and of the country.

The Committee rose and the Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. HILL, of Indiana, on leave, introduced a bill supplementary to the Civil Appropriation bill of last session, so as to entitle to the bounty therein provided, soldiers who were discharged by reason of sickness incurred in the line of duty, and also to provide for the accidental loss of discharge papers by authorizing the Secretary of War to receive proof of discharge. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House, at two o'clock, adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

THE LOGAN CASE.—Into the death of the unfortunate Girard House fireman, named Logan, found murdered in an area of a house in Congress street, the Coroner yesterday continued the inquest. The annexed testimony was taken:

Timothy Dorgan, living at 2011 Locust street, deposed that he and Logan started on Sunday at one o'clock, and went to Newell's, between four and five o'clock; he drank, and I took a cigar; I tried to get him home then; met Mrs. Murphy, and we stopped to talk to her; then we went to P. Donohue's, in Hand street; this was near six o'clock; I went to supper, and returned; Logan and I then went to Eleventh and Sansom, and then to Tenth and Walnut; told Logan then to go home; it was after ten o'clock; I asked him to give me his money; he declined; Newell waited on us at his house on Sunday; was introduced to Newell by Logan.

Mary Murphy, residing at Front and Reed streets, was passing by Newell's between 4 and 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon; asked Logan to come in, but he would not; he was under the influence of liquor; I went to Newell's on Wednesday night; Newell said "Isn't this sad about Logan?" he said it was a wonder Logan hadn't been in; I said that I was talking to Logan at his door on Sunday afternoon; Newell's wife said that on Sunday he was not there.

Patrick Newell, tavern keeper, No. 756 south Front street, sworn:

I knew deceased; the last time I saw him was in Chesnut street, near Eighth, five weeks ago; he was not in my house last Sunday; I did not wait on him; I don't recollect either Logan or Dorgan being in my house on any Sunday; on Monday Mr. Murphy came to my house and asked if I knew where Logan boarded; he said he saw Logan carried to the hospital by two policemen; he said Logan had been picked up out of a cellar in Concord or Congress street; I shut my place last Sunday at about 10 o'clock; saw Mrs. Murphy on New Year's night.

Timothy Dorgan, recalled—Logan and myself were at Newell's between four and five o'clock on Sunday evening; Newell was behind the bar; I took a segar, and Logan a drink; Logan introduced me to Newell.

Mrs. Murphy, recalled—I saw Dorgan and Logan in front of Newell's place on Sunday afternoon, between four and five o'clock.

Newell was therefore held by the Coroner to await the result of the investigation, without bail. Coroner Daniels and his clerk, Mr. Fletcher, have been active in seeking evidence in this matter. That the unfortunate man was beaten to death somewhere in the vicinity is not doubted.

THE HEALTH OFFICE. — The Health Officer of this city received during the year 1866 the following fees, which were paid into the City Treasury:—On foreign and coasting vessels, $5405; examination of foreign passengers, 50 cents on each, $1403·50; repayment of costs for removal of nuisances, $9166·46; for permits, $16,335; board of patients, $718·75; outside channel visits, $2060; licenses to clean privy wells, $2900; miscellaneous, $115. Total, $38,103·71.

PAYMENT OF SEWER RENTS.—All property owners having their kitchen sinks, cellars, dyehouses, steam engines, slaughter-houses, water-closets, etc., connected with culverts, are required to pay an annual rent to the Highway Department. The revenue from this source in 1866 amounted to only $6264·15. All persons paying rents before the 1st of April receive a deduction of five per cent.

HEARING OF A CLOTHING THIEF BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—At 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a man giving the name of John Smith was before Alderman Beitler, charged with robbing several clothing stores. The evidence contains the facts of the case:—

Franklin S. Wilson sworn—I am one of the firm of Rockhill & Wilson, No. 603 Chesnut street; those coats (four laying on the Alderman's desk) belong to us; they were stolen; we never sell a garment without taking the ticket off and registering it; they were taken from the store since Wednesday morning, as we took an account and missed them; they are valued at $25 apiece.

James M. Kelley sworn—I am employed by Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson; this man (Smith) came in and wanted to look at a suit of clothes, yesterday morning; I showed him the goods, but nothing pleased him ready-made; there was another man with him, who wanted to see some piece goods, I took him to the piece-room and left the other one in the store while we were up stairs; when I came down he was standing in the same place; he finally concluded to take a suit ready-made; I sold them to him and laid them aside; he said he would come at half-past 12; he called, but did not take the suit; he gave the name of Major Brown.

Charles T. Reed sworn—I am a member of the firm of Painter, Read & Eldridge, No. 321 Chesnut street; I have looked at the coats, and recognize some of them as belonging to the firm; they are valued at forty-eight dollars; they were stolen yesterday about half past 7 o'clock; Smith came in, and another (a smaller) man with him; I didn't ask him for any name; he had a satchel in his hand; the small man wished to buy a coat; he tried on three or four; the other one walked down the one aisle, and the man I was waiting on walked down the other to where the overcoats were; he tried on one, and said "he didn't want an expensive one, as his had been stolen;" so I got another—a beaver—and tried it on, and it fitted; he told me he could not pay me until the bank opened; the other man kept moving down the aisle; the overcoats were near the pantaloons, and he got in front of them, and must have put them in the carpet-bag; the man who bought the coat wrote his name on the card, and said he would pay me about 10 o'clock; I then noticed the carpet-bag was full; what was in it I could not tell; I didn't miss anything until we took an account of stock.

Detective Taggart sworn—I arrested Smith last night about 7 o'clock, at Davis' Hotel, foot of Market street; searched his room and found the goods under the bed, tied up in bundles; I applied to the tailors along Chesnut street this morning, and they came in to indentify the prisoner.

Smith was held in $3000 bail for his appearance at Court.

TENTH GENERAL SÆNGERFEST.—From present appearances this festival will be one of the most imposing ever witnessed in Philadelphia, extensive and costly arrangements being in progress to that effect.

The names of the Philadelphia Singing Societies under whose auspices the festival will take place, are here given in the order in which they were established, viz.:—Mænnerchor, Liedertafel, Sængerbund, Cæcilia, Germania Mænnerchor, Young Mænnerchor, Leiderkranz, Leidertafel der freien Gemeinde, Orpheus, Arion, Teutonia Mænnerchor, Teutonia Sægerbund, Aurora, Beethoven Mænnerchor, Eintract, Schweizer Mænnerchor, and Concordia Mænnerchor—in all, seventeen societies.

The Mænnerchor is the oldest society of this kind in Philadelphia and in the United States, having entered, a short time since, upon the thirty-second year of its existence.

At the last meeting of the delegates it was resolved to hold the grand picnic at Engel & Woolt's Farm and Washington Retreat combined.

The entire number of participating societies is 103, with 3400 singers. Those societies who wish to contend for the prizes have time until April 1 to declare their intention. Should there be more applicants than would fill the programme of one concert, then a matinee will be given on the same day, to accommodate not only all the contending societies, but also that portion of our citizens who do not visit evening performances.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—Mr. John O'Brien, an old newspaper man of this city, has secured a stand in the Post Office, where he will have for sale all the newspapers of the day as well as all the interesting literature of the day. Mr. O'Brien intends to have a writing desk and other conveniences for the accommodation of his friends. We believe the public will appreciate this enterprise. It is a good move in the right direction. Copies of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, in wrappers ready for mailing, will always be kept on hand.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Joseph Cave, aged thirty-two years, residing at Thirteenth and Chancery streets, fell from a scaffold yesterday, while working at the City Gas Works, Twenty-third and Market streets, breaking his arm, and damaging his face badly. His head was also severely injured. Admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

INJURED BY A FALL.—Mr. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, was unable to attend to business yesterday, in consequence of injuries received on Thursday by falling upon a slippery pavement on Fifth street, below Chesnut.

THE ROBBERY OF $3500.—John A. Cooley was before the same magistrate for being concerned in the robbery of Mr. Falls of $3500, at the saloon at Ninth and Chesnut street, the particulars of which were published in Thursday's TELEGRAPH. Defendant was held in $5000 bail.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL.—Inspection of flour and meal for the week ending January 3, 1867, was as follows:—Barrels of superfine, 4710; barrels of rye, 9; barrels of corn meal, 150—Total, 4869.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.
No 232 North SECOND Street

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

9 5 6m
DYOTT & CO
No. 232 North SECOND Street

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 12

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot No. 103 S FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 12

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:
BURNS,
BRUISES,
LAMENESS,
SORENESS,
SPRAINS,
SORE THROAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
PILES,
BOILS,
STINGS,
SORE EYES,
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
NOSE,
STOMACH,
CORNS,
ULCERS,
OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail..........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail..........$1·00
Quarts in bottle..........$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..........$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..........$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases..........$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw5

LOOK AND LIVE!
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 4 1 N. Seventh street.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1113 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J Boopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William B. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 11 7 wsm

CHRONIC DISEASES TREATED
BY
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF OR A PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock jaw etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painters' Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES—General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street below Fifth; Mr Pelouze, Third and Chesnut; Ed. McLane, late this city, A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office, or by letter. WE HAVE NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OTHER ELECTRICAL OFFICE IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No 1220 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
1027m

AMUSEMENTS.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A Splendid Assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY
Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment
No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.

Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.

Masks of every description for sale.

W. C. DESMOND.
1 5 8m No. 917 RACE Street.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
SATURDAY NIGHT.
TREMENDOUS BILL.
FOUR SPLENDID PIECES.
THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear in
THREE OF THEIR BEST PIECES.
Irish and Yankee Songs, Dances, etc.
To commence with the three-act drama,
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
To be followed by
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
After which
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
The whole to conclude with the beautiful drama, in three acts, in which
THE STOCK COMPANY WILL APPEAR,
entitled
HENRIETTE, THE FORSAKEN.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Commence at 7½
SATURDAY NIGHT FESTIVAL.
FAREWELL NIGHT.
Forty-third and last appearance this season, of
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Spencer's new American play, entitled
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE.
Demosthenes Torrent..........Mr. J. S. CLARKE
The glorious comic drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Jacques Strop..........Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the Spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
with all its splendor, for the last time
MONDAY—MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, in his own roaring comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
GREAT HIT OF GRIFFITH GAUNT.
NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
MRS. JOHN DREW
WILL APPEAR AS KATE PEYTON,
in Augustin Daly's great drama of
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
Or, JEALOUSY,
produced with new scenery, great cast, and specialties of
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR SCENE,
AND GRAND TRIAL SCENE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
PANTOMIME MATINEE TO DAY, at 2 o'clock.
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
EVENING, DICK TURPIN, PADDY MILES' BOY, AND THE ICE KING'S VOW.

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING,
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities, is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
FUN AND MYSTERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SIGNOR BLITZ.
GRAND PERFORMANCES
every Afternoon and Evening during the Holidays, when will be introduced
BLITZ'S AUTOMATON BAND OF MINSTRELS,
BLITZ'S MARVELLOUS DOUBLE SPHYNX,
and other Wonders and Miracles.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. 12 26 tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO,

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO.,
912 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS
Of all numbers and brands
Tent Awning Trunk and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
68 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL (2 2§) ELIJAH G. CATTEL

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.
APPOINTMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
To Represent the Interests of Subscribers in the Eastern States!!!

The Closing of the Books Close at Hand.

THE FINAL AWARD!
21st OF JANUARY NEXT.
21st OF JANUARY NEXT.
Names of the Committee
To Superintend the Drawing!!

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Delegates to the Distribution of Premiums of the Crosby Art Association, positively to take place on the 21st of January, 1867, and will shortly proceed to Chicago, and act in conjunction with the Committee for the purpose of representing the interests of subscribers in the Eastern States:—

S. CASTNER, Coal Merchant, New York.
R. M. HEDDEN, late Cashier of the Croton National Bank, New York.
R. E. DEMMON, President Howard National Bank, Boston.
DAVID PULSIFER, D. Pulsifer & Payson, Boston.
C. P. STICKNEY, President Massasoit Bank, Fall River.
Colonel W. B. THOMAS, Flour Merchant, Philadelphia.
CALEB H. NEEDLES, Druggist, Philadelphia.
R. SMITH, L. Johnson & Co., Type Founders, Philadelphia.
E. S. ROWSE, Cavender & Rowse, Bankers, St Louis.
WALTER INGERSOLL, Cashier of the National Insurance Bank, Detroit.

THE ABOVE-NAMED GENTLEMEN.

Will act in conjunction with the Chicago Committee, who recently published the card announcing the

FINAL AWARD.

CERTIFICATES..........FIVE DOLLARS

The remaining Shares can now be had on application to the

PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,
THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY, New York.
SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA
T. B. PUGH,
No. 607 CHESNUT ST. (BULLETIN BUILDINGS),
AND
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.

FREE EXHIBITION.

A collection of the Paintings to be awarded as premiums on the 21st of JANUARY may now be seen at the PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street. FREE TO THE PUBLIC.
12 29 swtfrp T. B. PUGH, Secretary.

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protections. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE [8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN RICHARDSON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS ROBINS and LOUISA RICHARDSON, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN RICHARDSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON,
Auditor.
12 27 thstu5t*

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1867.

The Pardoning Power of the Executive.

THERE seems to be a very general misapprehension of the real meaning of the action on the part of the House of Representatives when it, by a vote of 127 to 37, repealed the law giving power to the President to pardon, by proclamation, any persons engaged in the late Rebellion. We notice that this error as to the intent of the law is not limited to our Democratic journals, but has crossed the Atlantic, and the latest file of the London *Times* gives us an editorial of a column and a half, wherein it moralizes on our total disregard of the ancient landmarks, and the neglect of Congress to obey the Constitution. Now, actually, in the passage by the House of the repeal motion, there is nothing not entirely consistent with the fundamental doctrines of the supreme law of the land. Let us glance at the history of this pardoning power, as curtailed by the action of the Senate yesterday.

The clause which has been repealed is the 13th section of the Confiscation bill of Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, which was passed in the summer of 1862. The first Confiscation bill was moved in the Senate by Mr. Trumbull, on the 16th of August, 1861. It was not to effect the Rebellion already progressing, but was to come into force provided the malcontents continued their warfare after its passage. It was the simplest element of a Confiscation bill. It was agreed to by a vote of 33 to 6. The House approved of the bill by a vote of 60 to 48. The vote was hardly a partisan one. This bill not being sufficiently explicit, and falling without effect on the Southern people, Congress passed on the 17th of July, 1862, the regular Confiscation bill, one section of which reads:—

> "That the President is duly authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State, or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

Now, the object of this clause is clear. It has no reference to the special pardoning power of the President. That is guaranteed by the Constitution, which was in existence nearly seventy-five years when the law was passed. If it had any such reference, it was idle, and waste paper, and would not have been adopted by the House. Section 2, Article II of the Constitution, speaking of the powers of the President, states:—"And he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

The power granted to the President by the act of 1862 was a new power. It gave him authority to pardon, not special cases of treason, but whole States or parts of States. It was a collective reprieve, a reprieve issued before any one of the pardoned had been convicted of any crime. It anticipated a conviction, and went far beyond the power conferred by the Constitution, which only allowed him to prevent a sentence being executed after the sentence had been passed upon the convicted criminal. The original intention of the framers of section 13 is clear. It is intended to enable the President to dismember the Confederacy by pardoning a State or section. It contemplated a strategy in war, and not an exercise of forgiveness, when the enemy had been crushed. It was like the proclamations of the knights of old, who offered to forgive all who would surrender; but no one imagined that after the battle was fought, and the foe vanquished, they could claim immunity under the offered amnesty. So it is with the section repealed. Its day has passed. The Rebels failed to avail themselves of its lenity, and now it has been repealed, as a natural result of the obstinacy of the enemy. This section, therefore, does not interfere with the provision of the Constitution. Whenever a traitor is convicted, the President can pardon him. But no more universal amnesty. The door is closed. It is fully time that the repeal be accomplished. A general amnesty proclamation was feared every day. Now, however, it is rendered impossible, and the handsome vote of 127 to 37 in the House, and 27 to 7 in the Senate, shows that no veto can for a moment delay the operation of the law. Hereafter no traitor can be pardoned until he is proved a traitor by conviction, and the wholesale system of pardoning be thus terminated. It will, therefore, be seen that nothing in the act is inconsistent with the Constitution, as the London *Times* and our Democratic newspapers pretend to believe.

Who Is Responsible?

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON took occasion yesterday to say in the Senate that the imprisonment of Jeff. Davis was a reproach to American justice. Whatever might have been his offense, he was a man of delicate frame, who was selected by six or seven millions of people to take charge of this Rebellion. That he should be indicted, invoke a trial, and be still immured, was a reproach to American justice; and if it existed in any nation in Europe, it would call down the indignant rebuke of the people.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, thereupon opened up the true state of the case by pertinently asking Mr. Johnson whether it were not true that Jeff. Davis was captured as a prisoner of war, and has, since his capture, been held under an order of the President of the United States as a prisoner of war; and if he be a mere prisoner of war, claimed as such, what power had the District Court of the district in which he may have committed the crime to bring him to trial, without the consent or order of the President of the United States handing him over to the Court to try him; and how could that Court try him unless the proper prosecuting officer of the Government were willing to undertake the task, and did undertake the task?

The fact is, Jeff. Davis is held as a prisoner solely by the power and authority of President Johnson. If the President and his friends think Jeff. Davis is a badly used man, and that his imprisonment is a "reproach to American justice," *why don't they let him go?*

Quite a Contrast.

SENATOR HOWE, of Wisconsin, while the debate concerning Jeff. Davis was going on yesterday, called the attention of the Senate to a case of treason against the State of Virginia, said to have been committed by a man named John Brown, with an army of fifty-two men. That man and his army were captured, tried, and hung. Since then treason against the United States had been committed, and Governor Henry A. Wise had taken a prominent part in it. So far from sharing the fate of John Brown, Mr. Wise had not long since defied the Government of the United States, and scorned the idea of seeking or accepting a pardon.

MR. WELLS' REPORT.—Special Commissioner Wells has at last made his report. It is a pamphlet of one hundred and twenty-eight pages. Its specific recommendations are:—

First. A reduction of the tax on manufactures from five per cent. to three.

Second. The removal of all taxes upon the manufacture of bar, plate, and sheet iron, and the elements for the manufacture of steel.

Third. A reduction of the tax on sugar refiners from 2½ to 1½ per cent.

Fourth. No taxes on sulphuric acid or emery.

Fifth. No taxes on salt.

Secretary McCulloch is said to endorse the report.

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE has done a good work in promptly passing the bill abolishing the five per cent. commission to the Receiver of Taxes of this city on unpaid taxes. The new Receiver, Richard Peltz, Esq., urged the passage of the law.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE to investigate the New Orleans massacre have finished their labors in that city, and are about to return to Washington. They have taken some three thousand pages of testimony.

THE PRESIDENT has not yet returned the District of Columbia Suffrage bill, but it is expected that he will veto it.

An Impostor.—We perceive by our foreign files that an actor representing himself as Mr. Joseph Booth, the youngest son of the late Junius Brutus Booth, is playing at Edinburgh, and drawing large crowds by his impudent assumption. Mr. Joseph Booth is not on the stage, and is at present in this city, nor is any member of the family in Europe. We trust that this impostor, who is represented to be a Mr. Henry Marble, of Leavenworth, will find his just deserts.—*N. Y. Times.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRUE MANHOOD.

REV. ALEXANDER REED, D. D.,

Will preach on the above subject by request of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

In Washington Square Church,

TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Seats Free 1t

NOTICE.—THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the "Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania," will be held in ST. MARK'S CHURCH, To morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Annual Report will be read, and a sermon delivered by Rev. JOSEPH D. NEWLIN, after which there will be a collection in aid of the funds of the society.

The members of the Society are requested to meet in the school-room at 7¼ o'clock.

BUTTONWOOD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—To morrow, 10½ A. M., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D. Subject:—"Jesus, the Son of God." 3 P. M., Communion; 7½ P. M., Prayer Meeting—first of the week of prayer. Church open every evening next week, except Saturday. All are invited.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Hall, RIDGE Avenue, below Jefferson. Pastor, Rev. F. RUSSELL. To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Sacrament will be administered, when all are invited. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

"FREE SERVICES."—CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce, will be open To morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. MARCH. Subject, "How to Begin the New Year." All seats free, and the public cordially invited to attend.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race (Rev. Dr. NADAL, Pastor)—Services To-morrow at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Lord's Supper at 3½ o'clock. Preaching every evening next week, excepting Saturday.

EXCESSIVE RITUALISM.—THE REV. DR. BUTLER will deliver a discourse on this topic, in the CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, FILBERT Street, above Seventeenth, To-Morrow Evening, January 6.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the SUNDAY SCHOOLS connected with ST PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street below WALNUT will be held To morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. SAMUEL W. CRITTENDEN will preach To-morrow at 11½ A. M. Rev. FRANK S. ROBBINS at 7½ P. M. Subject: "How to become a Christian."

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Rev. E. E. NEVIN will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, P. E., SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL WORK.—BETHANY CHAPEL, SOUTH Street, above Twenty-first, at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Aid Society exercises in the Afternoon. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—REV. T. W. SIMPERS will preach on Sunday next at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Communion service at 3 P. M. Extra meeting, preaching every night.

REV. JAMES WRIGLEY, OF PHILAdelphia, will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock, and To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WM. CATHCART WILL PREACH To Morrow, at 3½ P. M., in the HALL S. W. Corner of TENTH and SOUTH Streets. The whole neighborhood are earnestly invited.

REV. C. W. SHIELDS, D. D., WILL preach in SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock. 1t

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor. Services To-morrow at 10½ o'clock Morning and 7½ Evening.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To morrow by Rev. Dr. CATTELL, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY To-morrow Evening. Sermon by Dr. TYNG.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. THOMAS McCAULEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9.

Subject:—"SOMETHING TO DO."

This is an entirely New Lecture, being a discussion of the mental and moral necessity of a wider sphere of EXERTION and USEFULNESS for woman—for her own sake and that of society. A PORTRAITURE of the evils that result from the enforced and fashionable idleness of woman.

The sale of Tickets will commence TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Reserved seats 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.
Proscenium boxes, holding eight, $5.
Private boxes in balcony, holding six, $4. 1 4 2t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

THE NEW LECTURE

OF

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

IN THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.

TICKETS ON SALE AT TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE, SEVENTH AND CHESNUT, ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT, January 7. 4 2t
TICKETS FOR RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS.
TICKETS FOR UNRESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS.

THE FAIR AT THE THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH will close on SATURDAY EVENING, at 10 o'clock. The excitement between the friends of Mayor McMichael, Charles F. Lex, and William B. Mann, Esq., for the trotting mare Fanny Powell is increasing, each party seeming sanguine of success, and each trying to find out the strength of the other, for the last hours being a sealed vote.

The handsome gold watch is to be presented to the Pastor receiving the highest number of votes. The contest is spirited, the friends of each seeming sure of success.

Quite a large quantity of useful and fancy articles will be disposed of. 1 4 3t*

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
By PHILADELPHIA AMATEURS,
In aid of
BETHANY CHURCH BUILDING FUND,
AT
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TUESDAY EVENING, January 8, 1867.

Tickets, 50 Cents.
For sale at TRUMPLER'S, Southeast Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1 5 3t§

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

12 26 12t§ J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the THIRD instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Third Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next 1867.

By Resolution of the Board of Directors.

12 28 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 14t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office, MONDAY, January 14, 1867 at 12 o'clock M. An election for President and five Directors will be held at the same time and place.

12 31 6t* SILAS YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.

1 4 6t* SILAS YERKES, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes payable on or after the 14th instant.

E. A. LESLEY,
1 4 9t Treasurer.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.

12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.

12 22 13t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY one year since erected and now own two school houses in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. These houses have been so divided as to give two comfortable rooms in each, capable of accommodating, in the four rooms thus obtained, four hundred children. The schools are under the charge of five estimable ladies, all, with a single exception, from the State of Pennsylvania.

During the past year the Commission has had five hundred children under its care in Atlanta, one hundred being taught in a building rented for the purpose. This school it is proposed to abandon, and thus lighten the expense.

Four hundred children can be educated an entire year for the small sum of three thousand dollars, or seven dollars and fifty cents each. One thousand dollars have been subscribed by ten gentlemen in Philadelphia. Two thousand dollars are yet needed. Should this amount not be contributed the present month, the buildings and their furniture will have to be sold, and the poor children scattered over the city, with none to care for either body or soul. When we reflect that some of these little ones are the orphan children of men who fought and died in the Union army, and that this is the only means presented of showing our appreciation of their fathers' services, we think it ought not to be disregarded. The children have learned to love the Commission, and to pray for those who give it their support.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey are the only States, so far as we are informed, that have an organization for the purpose named, thus evincing a disposition to aid the South in elevating the poor white population to their rightful position. Should we succeed in prosecuting our labors another year, we can then retire under the confident assurance that the work will be carried forward by the city or State authorities.

The city of Athens have written us that they will assume the education of the poor of their town from the present time, and we expect similar good news from Macon.

They write us from Athens, "the school here under your patronage has done real service, and been a blessing to many, meeting a want and filling a vacuum made by levying no tax in 1865."

Atlanta is destined to be one of the most flourishing cities of the South. There is now, and has been ever since the war closed, more enterprise in recovering from their great loss by fire, and in the establishing of trade, than in any other part of that country. The inhabitants have been quiet and orderly; no acts of violence occurring but such as are incident to all cities. The military and civil authorities have moved along in perfect unanimity. Shall Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by the additional gift of three thousand dollars, complete the good work they have undertaken, and thus assist Atlanta in rising, Phœnix-like, from the ashes, with increased strength and beauty?

Abraham Lincoln held in grateful remembrance to the last hour of life the memory of the men who taught him the one only year he had the privilege of attending school. Will not the hundreds of little ones who have been clothed, partially fed, and instructed mentally and morally by the kind people of two Northern States, rise up and call them blessed?

The Commission must decide the question soon as to the continuance of the work.

Let all remember that Seven dollars and fifty cents will educate a child for an entire year. It is hoped a large number of persons will be found ready to undertake to keep at least one child in these schools.

Contributions can be sent to
SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President, Merrick Street.
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market Street.
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210 Chesnut Street. 1 4 4t

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA.

The University of Pennsylvania having kindly granted to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia the use of its hall on every MONDAY EVENING during January and February, 1867, the Committee of the Academy is pleased to announce that the following named gentlemen have generously volunteered to deliver a series of Lectures on those evenings, at 8 o'clock, in the annexed order:—

JANUARY 7.
Rev. GEORGE D. BOARDMAN, D. D.,
On Archetypes.
JANUARY 14.
HARRISON ALLEN, M. D.,
On the Universality of Life.
JANUARY 21.
J. AITKEN MEIGS, M. D.,
On the Antiquity of Man.
JANUARY 28.
Rev. E. R. BEADLE, D. D.,
On Mollusca.
FEBRUARY 4.
JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.,
On Extinct Mammals of North America.
FEBRUARY 11.
ROBERT E. RODGERS, M. D.,
On the Chemistry and Mechanics of Man.
FEBRUARY 18.
ROBERT E. RODGERS, M. D.,
On the same subject.
FEBRUARY 25.
Professor T. C. PORTER, D. D.,
On Man and the Animal.

JOSEPH JEANES,
GEORGE W. TRYON,
W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER,
F. V. HAYDEN,
Committee.

Gentlemen's Tickets for the series..........$5
Ladies' Tickets..........3

To be obtained from the Janitor at the Hall of the Academy, and at Hassard's Drug Store, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Twelfth streets; at Ashmead's Book store, No 724 Chesnut street, and at Edward Parrish's Drug Store, S. W. corner of Eighth and Arch streets.

A limited number of tickets for a single lecture may be obtained from the Janitor, at the Hall of the University, on the evening of the lecture. [1 5 3t

Gentlemen's Tickets..........75 cents.
Ladies' Tickets..........50 "

PROSPECTUS OF THE "CAMDEN CHURCH APPEAL."—The ladies of Camden having resolved to hold a Fair at Christmas, for the benefit of the new Church of the Immaculate Conception, we have, at the suggestion of the Rev. F. Byrne, undertaken to publish, during the week of the Fair, a daily literary sheet of the above title.

Having secured the assistance of several talented writers we have no doubt our paper will be one of the rich and rare things of the Christmas Holidays. We confidently anticipate a wide—a very wide—circulation. For this, we do not rely entirely on the merits of our sheet—though we trust it will be found worth anybody's dollar—but rather on the charity and generosity of the people of Camden and elsewhere who have, heretofore, so cheerfully assisted in the erection of the church. Much has been done already. We are not unmindful of it, nor is it forgotten by Him in Whose name a cup of cold water shall not be given in vain. What is contributed towards His Church is treasured up for the donors where the rust and the moth doth not consume, and it will be multiplied to them an hundred fold.

To those, then, to the generous and kind-hearted everywhere, to such as love God and love the glory of His house—to all who have faith in the Life to Come, we confidently address our little "Appeal." Make it welcome, kind readers; make it welcome for the cause which it advocates.

We shall charge only *One Dollar* for the Series of Six numbers. Each number will be handed to subscribers every evening in the Hall, and after the close of the Fair the whole series will be sent free of mail to those who cannot be present.

Communications intended for the columns of the paper, as well as lists of subscribers, may be addressed either to the Rev. F. Byrne, or to ourselves.

Mrs. CATHARINE JENKS,
Mrs. ELLEN BARON,
Lady Editors.

CAMDEN, December 10, 1866. 12 4t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of MEIGS COUNTY OIL COMPANY, will be held at the office, No. 1625 MARKET Street, on MONDAY EVENING, January 7 1867, at 7½ o'clock, for the choice of officers, and any other business that may come up for action.

12 26 ws 5t N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the ROSE FARM OIL COMPANY will be held at No 52 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, January 17, 1867, at 4 P. M.

1 5 2t* WILSON LOYD, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.—
DEPARTMENT OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1867.

All Taxes remaining unpaid subsequent to the 15th instant, will be placed in the hands of Delinquent Tax Collectors upon which the penalty and costs will be added.

CHARLES O'NEILL,
1 4 3t Receiver of Taxes.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, AT No 309 RACE Street. Inquire on the premises. 1 3 3t

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission 12 24 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s of 1865, January and July,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 24rp] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

Capital $300,000, Full Paid,

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.

A. BOYD, President.
JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. 117

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New-York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles, Ben. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 131

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6tf§p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUES
OF
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,

And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-20s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 5 12t4p

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s

Without Charge, and Market Difference in Price Allowed.

5-20s Delivered at Once.

1 5 10t4p DREXEL & CO.

BACON & WARDER,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.

STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.

WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 3 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

TRUMAN & SHAW,
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery and Tools,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street,
Three Doors Below Ninth,

Invite attention to their assortment of articles for

HOUSEKEEPERS,
BUILDERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
MECHANICS,
FARMERS, ETC. ETC.

It includes many of the latest patented, improved and labor saving tools, implements, and utensils, among which are some articles of

WOODEN AND TIN WARE,
AND ALSO
COG-WHEEL CLOTHES-WRINGERS,

Which, from the PRACTICAL experience we have had, we do unhesitatingly recommend as being the MOST DURABLE, and therefore the cheapest, among the more than twenty styles now in the market. Still we keep other styles for sale to such as prefer them; and any one of them we believe will soon be found to pay its first cost in the saving of time, labor, and clothing.

They also have a very superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and PARLOR SKATES. 1 5 3t

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 im4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

W.H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 111 Nth 4TH ST

INFORMATION WANTED OF MR. ISAAC ROWE, who left his home on Saturday evening last, and has not been heard of since; supposed to have been foully dealt with, having at times considerable amounts of money in his possession.

Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received at his residence,

No. 511 S. ELEVENTH Street,

to relieve the fears of his distressed family and friends. 1t*

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies, weeklies, etc. 7 2 3

WESTCOTT'S ANNALS OF PHILADELPHIA will be on sale TO MORROW (A. M.) at the News-Stand, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts. [1t

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—M. SHOEMAKER & COMPANY, Nos. 4 and 6 N. EIGHTH STREET, are closing out their entire stock previous to removal to their new store, No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. [1 1 6tip

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in a Dry Goods Commission House; one well acquainted with the New York and Western Jobbing Trade; none others need apply. Address Box 1649 P. O., with real name. 1 3 3t*

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

THE CARNIVAL LAST EVENING.—The second annual carnival at the Camden Skating Park came off last evening. Between two and three thousand persons were present, including the *élite* of Camden. A great many came over, during the evening, from your city, and about 9 o'clock the Park was literally crowded. In the middle of the enclosure a large pole had been temporarily raised, to which were suspended ropes leading to different parts of the fence; said ropes being filled with variegated Chinese lanterns, which imparted a light almost equal to the moon. Everything was propitious for this great event of the season—the sky overhead being clear and bright, the stars shining in all their glory, and the ice being in splendid condition. An excellent band of music was in attendance, and discoursed popular polkas, waltzes, etc. As the band commenced playing, all over the ice could be seen couples attempting to keep time to the tune; many succeeded very well, but others, not being used to dancing on skates, found themselves in a very unpleasant position. Nothing daunted, they were up and at it again, and before the evening was over had mastered the first rudiments, and no doubt the next time will be able to avoid the tumbling-down step. Many persons were attired in costume—Punches, sailors, marines, old men, etc., had many representatives. The ladies were not behind the gentlemen in regard to fancy dresses, as we saw a few who were attired in fancy costumes, and you could see an old woman skating with an adolescent marine, or a young lady with a man who looked old enough to be her grandfather.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.

THE TRAGEDY OF YESTERDAY.—In our latest edition of yesterday afternoon we gave an account of a tragedy the narration of which has startled the denizens of our quiet city. The following are the particulars:—

The actor in this fearful crime was a man by the name of James McCormick, aged 52 years. He was a short, thick-set man, with smooth face and a quiet manner. He had for some time past followed the sea for a living, and had been in the naval service during the war. At the time of the murder he was out of employment, having been discharged from the Navy Yard, where he had been employed as a laborer until last Wednesday.

For years past McCormick had been in the habit of ill-using and abusing his wife Elizabeth, who was a delicate and rather sickly woman, two years his junior. But it is asserted that it was only when in his cups that he did so, and when he was sober he was a kind husband and a good neighbor. Complaints had frequently been made of his conduct to her, and she has frequently shown marks of his brutality.

But the end of his cruelty culminated yesterday in the cruel murder of his wife. About half-past 11 o'clock the neighborhood was alarmed by the sound of a violent quarrel in McCormick's house, which is in McLaughlin's court, in the rear of No. 424 Marriott street. Shortly afterwards one of the neighbors had McCormick arrested for an assault and battery upon his wife, and he was committed, after a hearing on that charge, by Alderman Lutz.

Soon after his committal on that charge, Alderman Lutz received word that Mrs. McCormick was dead, and he made out a commitment against McCormick on a charge of murder.

On going to the scene of the occurrence to learn the real state of affairs, our reporter learned many additional particulars. The murder was first discovered about 12 o'clock noon, by some blood trickling under the front doorway. On going inside a neighbor found Mrs. McCormick partially lying on a settee, with the blood still trickling down from a wound in her leg on to the floor, where a large mass of clotted gore had collected on the rag carpet. The Coroner was notified, and removed the woman, and the blood was removed and washed up as far as could be.

The following testimony was given by the next-door neighbor. He says of McCormick—That yesterday morning he had been drinking and quarrelled with his wife. A neighbor called in and pacified them, and then McCormick lay down on a settee. The same neighbor afterwards heard the wife of McCormick cry out, "Jimmy, don't kick me!" Then all was quiet, until they saw a quantity of blood that had come from Mrs. McCormick. She had been kicked on the leg, and she bled to death from the wounds made.

He had attempted her life, and often threatened to kill her, and she lived in dread of her life. When he was charged with the murder, McCormick made a defense that she had fallen, and cut her leg over a bucket.

A BROKER MISSING—FEARS OF FOUL PLAY.—On Saturday evening last, about nine o'clock, Mr. Isaac Rowe, a broker doing business in the office of Mr. Thomas A. Truefitt, on Gold street, arrived at his residence, No. 511 South Eleventh street, in this city. He placed his wallet on the mantel, and shortly after left the house, since which time nothing whatever has been seen or heard of him. The family are in great distress on account of his disappearance, and have placed the detectives on his track, but as yet without any avail. Mr. Rowe was frequently in the habit of carrying considerable money with him, and although he left his wallet in the house previous to his disappearance, it is not known but that he had other money about his person at the time. It is greatly feared that he has been waylaid by some desperadoes, and foully dealt with.

Mr. Rowe is a man of middle height, stoutly built, with a full, fresh face and prominent nose. His hair is slightly tinged with grey; beard worn only under the chin. He dresses usually in black. If any person can furnish his family with any information concerning his whereabouts or fate, they will afford great relief to a stricken family.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.—During the year 1865, by the munificence of the Hon. Asa Packer, arrangements were perfected for the founding and erection of an educational institution at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, which should be designated as the Lehigh University, since which time one large building has been completed, and Packer Hall is being rapidly erected. The object of this institution is to provide opportunities for imparting to young men a complete professional education, which should not only supply their general wants, but fit them for immediate and active participation in the practical and professional duties of the time. The educational qualities of this University will be apparent when we announce that Henry Coppee, LL. D., President, and Professor of History and English Literature, formerly connected with the United States Military Academy at West Point, and latterly as presiding officer of the University of Pennsylvania, located in this city; the Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, M. D.; Charles Mayer Wetherill, Ph. D., M. D.; Edwin Wright Morgan, LL. D.; Alfred Marshall Mayer, Ph. D.; and William Theodore Rœpper, Esq., compose the faculty.

JOHN SMITH IN TROUBLE.—Some time ago, when John committed suicide, we thought that we had done with him. But it was not long afterwards that he was up for murder, and after that, the last we heard of him he was arrested as a suspicious character. He was last evening arrested at Beach and Brown streets, on a charge of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duties. Officer Hart had arrested a man for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, when John interfered and got the prisoner off. The consequence was that John was himself arrested, and, after a hearing before Alderman Toland, was held in $500 bail to answer the charge.

IN THE BUCKET BUSINESS.—George Fisher, a young man, was arrested at Eighth and Catharine streets last evening, on a charge of larceny. It appears that he went into a provision store at the corner of Eighth and Catharine streets, and picking up half a dozen buckets, was making off with them, when the proprietor of store, seeing the articles disappearing, followed in their wake, and soon brought the thief to, and handed him over to an officer. He had a hearing before Alderman Pottinger, who committed him on the charge.

A HORSE CASE—SOME RICH DEVELOPMENTS—HOW JOHN LEVI AND HIS SON DAVID SOUGHT TO REPLENISH THEIR STUD.—About two months since, three lads, named James Springer, aged eighteen, David Hemphill, aged sixteen, and David Levi, about fifteen, agreed together to go into the country and steal some horses. The evening arrived, but Levi "backed out." The two others started. They proceeded to Chester county, and stole two horses belonging to James and William Fleming, of West Fallow Township, and made off.

The owners immediately had posters printed giving a description of the horses, and offered $100 for the recovery of them and the apprehension of the thieves. Sergeant Crout and Policeman George Dehaven immediately took the matter in hand, got information piece by piece, and finally restored the property to the owners. John K Gardiner, after a difficult and tedious journey, captured the two boys. Yesterday the *quarto*—James Springer, David Hemphill, John Levi, and David Levi—had a hearing before Alderman Hurley, the two former charging the latter with being accessories.

From the evidence of James Springer, it appears that the defendants were told by Levi, when they went up to the country, to be careful when they came down with the horses; when they arrived in town they took the horses to Berkenstock's stable at Levi's request; in two or three days the money for feeding them was paid by Levi, and they were taken away from the stable. Levi then proposed to send one of them—a grey horse—"over Jersey," so as he could not be seen. With the other horse the two defendants took a load of glass to Camden. Levi claimed the horse he had sent to Jersey as his property, as he had paid to feed him. The horse was sent to Jersey and put to pasture with a farmer about two miles out. The bay horse—the one the defendants had—was to go out to pasture on the Nicetown lane; but he (Levi) didn't tell them whereabouts. While the horses were in Levi's yard, his eldest son, Nathan, put some dye on the horse's foot, and on the star in his forehead; his father was standing by his side at the time. He said he would get a bottle of regular dye, and sent his son down to the barber's, and offered to give him a dozen bay rum bottles for a bottle of the original hair colorer. He was to pay defendants $25 for a suit of clothes and a watch, for the bay horse. Levi's wife told the lads they ought to present her children with a pair of shoes, after they had disposed of the horse. The bay nag was sold to one George Buzzard.

The witnesses were cross-questioned by Mr. Levi after the following fashion, "What for you tells dese thinks? did ish no anythinks about dish house; yoush told me him was in Berkenstock's;" witness replied that Levi had told him he had no room, and that he had told him to take the house where he did.

Mr. Levi resumed, "Yoush feelos came to mish plaze and toldish me you ad von horish to sell, dat you hash ben keep him for four or five days, and you vanted to swop for von wagon mit harness hay! Den I give you von $4 for dem horse, and you borrow von wagon for to go mit uxtering."

Witness said he didn't do any thing of the kind.

The witness further stated that Levi's oldest son helped to take the horses down to Berkenstock's stable, and David Levi was going with him when he went to steal the horses; he wouldn't go the night they started, but understood they were going.

David Hemphill was examined, and corroborated all the statements of his confederate, and stated that Levi's son came to his house and told him he had better clear out as the detectives were after him; he told him he would not do anything of the kind.

John Levi was examined, and acknowledged that he had told them they had better send the grey horse to New Jersey, but the reason he did it was because they could board him cheap.

Springer was recalled, and stated that Levi told him to go to the corner of Fourth and Berks streets, and he would see a man there; he was to ask him where he could get good stabling for two horses, and this man was to tell him "yes," and he was to send the horses around to Berkinstock's. Then witness was to make a bargain with him to pay $150 for the bay, and he was to get $160. Levi told us every morning we took the horses out to keep a sharp lookout.

The evidence here closed, and Levi and his son David were held in $1000 bail. The two lads were committed to prison.

BURGLARY—RESULT OF LEAVING DOORS OPEN.—About a quarter of an hour past midnight this morning, Officer Sherret, of the Fifth District Police, found the door of the store No. 111 S. Eleventh street, occupied by Mrs. Franklin, open. He went in and lighted the gas and found that the goods, consisting of dry goods and trimmings, were tumbled about and lying heaped together in a confused mass. He awoke the family who lived in the dwelling part of the house, and found that a part of the goods had been removed. About daylight this morning Mrs. Franklin, who lives at Tenth and Market streets, went to her store, and found that several articles were missing, viz.:—2 Persian silk gowns; 2 boxes gents' kid gloves; 1 puffed nightdress; 1 dozen ladies' stockings; and 1 carriage affghan. The value of the articles stolen amounted to $150. The thieves had walked in the front door, which had been left open, and helped themselves at their leisure.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT LICENSED.—The Mayor has issued the following licenses for places of amusement since yesterday:—

Long's Varieties, No. 758 South Third street.
Paul's Casino, No. 609 Chesnut street.
Jefferson Hall, N. W. corner of Sixth and Christian streets.
Winter Garden, No. 720 Vine street.
Assembly Building, Tenth and Chesnut streets.
American Mechanics' Hall, corner of Fourth and George streets.
No. 495 Beach street.
New Chesnut Street Theatre.
Museum, Germantown road, above Thompson.

OPERATIONS OF THE "SNEAK THIEVES."—The night before last a sneak thief walked into the hall of Mr. McLee's house, in Locust street, above Sixteenth, and stole two overcoats from the hat-rack.

Last night, about half-past 8 o'clock, the same dodge was played at the residence of Mrs. Cohen, No. 1828 Locust street. The thief secured three overcoats at this place. In both cases the doors had been left unfastened, in defiance of all the warnings that have been issued by the public journals.

A NUISANCE.—In the upper and lower districts of our city there appears to be but little attention paid to the cleanliness of the streets. Ashes and offal of all descriptions are thrown into the public thoroughfares, to ferment and become a nuisance. Every now and then the public authorities become alive to the fact, and a few examples are made. Yesterday morning a man was arrested in Water street, below South, on a charge of throwing ashes into the street. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, and was fined for breach of ordinance.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—A new lecture on such a subject, and by so distinguished a personage, will afford a great treat for our citizens for next Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music. The arrangement for the disposal of seats we commend, because of its impartiality, giving the entire public the opportunity by early application of all the best seats in the house. We confess ourselves to be anxious to hear Mr. Beecher after his experiences of the past year.

DIED IN A STATION HOUSE.—This morning the body of an unknown man was found in the First District Station House. He was a man about thirty-five years of age, and was about five feet eight inches in height, and of a spare build, and had sandy whiskers and moustache. He had had lodgings the night before. From the appearance of his clothes it is supposed that he was a painter by trade.

"EXCESSIVE RITUALISM."—This subject, which is at this time seriously agitating the Protestant Episcopal Church, is to be considered in a lecture, by the Rev. Dr. Butler, at the Church of the Covenant, Filbert, above Seventeenth street, to-morrow evening.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.—Henry Cope was before Commissioner Smith at 12 o'clock M., upon the charge of illicit distilling.

W. S. Kneass sworn—I visited defendant's place, 1325 Moyamensing avenue, last evening about 7 o'clock, and had a watchman; Mr. Barr was with me; I found a still running, and seized it; this is the second time we have seized the still at the same place; defendant took the still at appraiser's price when it was last sold; there were some three or four gallons of low wines; I told the defendant he had done wrong; he said if we would give $20 we could have the still; Mr. Cope owns the property, and the still was in the rear of the premises; defendant has paid no license or special tax.

The defendant was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

HEARING BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—At 2 o'clock to-day a colored man named George Moore had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, upon the charge of the larceny of three overcoats, stolen from the entry of Mr. Hilburn, No. 634 North Sixth street, last Tuesday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Two of the coats were recovered by Detectives Levy and Tryon, who also arrested Moore. He was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

Robert White (colored) was also held in $500 bail for a further hearing. He is charged with the larceny of two overcoats, the property of Mr. Hensell.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, all of the London magazines for January; the latest numbers of *Punch*, *Fun*, *Once a-Week*, *All the Year Round*, and other illustrated periodicals, etc. Mr. Winch has an unusually large assortment of foreign publications on hand—all of the most attractive kind.

T. B. Pugh, No. 607 Chesnut street, has sent us the *American Law Review* for January.

John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, has placed on our table the London *Argosy*, *Society*, and other magazines, besides the Christmas number of the *Illustrated London News*.

INQUEST.—The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest this morning upon the body of a man supposed to be John Roach, who was found dead on the farm of Jesse George, near Hestonville.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.—Having purchased recently many lots of choice goods at much less than cost, from which we have fully replenished our stock, and having reduced all old goods to proportionate prices, we offer *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which we are determined to close out, and are selling rapidly at, in many cases, but half the prices at which the same goods were sold last year, we in all cases guaranteeing the prices to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money will be refunded.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT
CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.

Having sold the larger portion of our Winter Stock we are determined to close it out at a great reduction in prices. Those in search of bargains will do well to call soon.

PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

A CARD.

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

THE YACHTERS COMING HOME.—By a private telegram we learn that some of the yachtsmen are on their way home, disgusted, it is supposed, at the *eclat* accorded to Mr. Bennett, probably on account of his appearing on all public occasions dressed in the clothes he purchased at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental in, this city. This is important, if true.

GEO STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Helmbold, the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines" nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S. Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS."—

It must be indeed gratifying to the artist of "Sealers Crushed by Icebergs" that his work has received such high praise from all quarters. It is still on exhibition at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's, No. 914 Chesnut street, where it will remain for a short time longer. All should see it, and we have no doubt that all will.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, etc., are speedily removed by Dr. D Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We are not in the habit of "puffing" patent medicines, but we cheerfully add our testimony to that of many others in favor of this medicine. The Pain Killer is invaluable for the diseases for which it is recommended. Try a bottle of it, and see if we do not state correctly.—*Roman Citizen.*

A GREAT PUBLIC WANT is supplied by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. They are Medicines that father, mother, nurse, or invalid can always have at hand, and apply without danger or delay, and with prompt benefit and relief. Try them. See advertisement. Address, Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premium (Gold Medal) Fair Maryland Institute New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 923 Chesnut street.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
Moderate in price and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick knacks for Trees.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

TRY our Yankee Buns.
MORSE & CO., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

GOLD COUPONS,
Due January 1st,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. Third Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Heavy reduction in prices.
Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, and up to $30.
Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17, $19, $20, and up to $40.
Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16.
Vests at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50 to $9.

Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.

Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may again for some time to come.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Underclothing very cheap.

MARRIED.

EVANS—CUNNINGHAM.—On December 31, 1866, by Rev. William O. Johnstone, Mr. MATTHEW EVANS to Mrs. MARY CUNNINGHAM.

SILL—WILLIAMS.—On the evening of January 3 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., Mr. HENRY S. SILL to Miss MARY E., second daughter of Alderman E. Williams, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

CANNON.—On Thursday, the 3d instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ROSETTA L. CANNON, relict of the late DANIEL B. CANNON.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 247 Pine street, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church.

CLARKE.—On the afternoon of the 4th instant, BESSIE CLARKE, only daughter of Emma L. and the late Harry Clarke, aged 3 years and 3 days.

Funeral service at the residence of her mother, No. 683 N. Eleventh street, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CLINE.—On the 4th instant, HENRY V. CLINE, son of Michael A. and Ellenor Cline, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to meet at the residence of his father, Dean street, above Spruce, this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, for services. Funeral to proceed to Radnor on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

DICK.—On the 2d instant, ANNIE ELIZABETH DICK, daughter of Henry C. and Mary A. Dick, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John Maitman, No. 216 Moore street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Cemetery.

HANLEY.—On the 4th instant, PETER N. HANLEY, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Typographical Society of Philadelphia and Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 N. Twentieth street, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HAZZARD.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM H. HAZZARD, M. D., in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 224 Pine street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church at 4 o'clock precisely. 5t

SMART.—On the 1st instant, ANDREW JACKSON SMART, son of James and Almira Smart, aged 23 years 4 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends, also the Marion Hose Company, and the Marion Assembly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1131 Charles street, on Sunday afternoon, January 6, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

WILFONG.—On the 1st instant, DAVID WILFONG, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Peter Wilfong, Market and Fifty-eighth streets, Twenty-seventh Ward, on Sunday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

W-W-WHY SHIVER WHEN A DOOR-spring would keep the door closed and the wind out? Various kinds for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

NEW FIRMS WILL FIND A VARIETY OF Store Tools in our stock such as Box Chisels, Lignum Vitæ and Iron-bound Mallets, Cheese, Butter and Ham Tasters, Sugar and Coffee Gimlets, Cotton Samplers, Bale Hooks, Tap Borers, Molasses Gates, Spigots, Faucets, Yardsticks, Aune Measures, etc. etc.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COW CHAINS AND PATENT ROPE COW Ties (which are adjustible to the animal's neck) for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING!

THE ARCTIC PARK,
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE,
Is in Excellent Condition for Skating.
MUSICAL SKATING MATINEE
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON.

The Grand Fancy and Citizens' Dress Carnival takes place next MONDAY afternoon and evening, weather propitious.

Take Tenth, Eighth, Union, and Girard Avenue Cars.
1t E. H. HAYHURST, Superintendent.

SKATORIAL QUEEN
AT THE WEST PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.

MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE, THE SKATORIAL QUEEN, the greatest Lady Skater of the age, will appear at this Park to-day.

Park open until 10 o'clock at night. Note—All skaters allowed on the ice. Snow all removed. The ice is splendid. Admission, 25 cents. Take the Market and Walnut street cars. 1t*

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

Ice in splendid condition. Music by the Sattrrice Band, afternoon and evening.

The twice postponed Fireworks without fail, at 9 P. M. This Evening. 1t

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
518t No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N SEVENTH Street above Filbert. 1 5 2t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

A Call for a Caucus—Excitement about Impeachment—Mr. Stevens and the United States Senatorship—Land and Patent Office Affairs, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 5.

The Impeachment Question.

A call has been issued for a caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives this evening. A large number of the members are absent from the city, and it has been urged to postpone the caucus until there was a full house, but it is held to be advisable to meet to-night for consultation, in view of the threatened action by Mr. Ashley in taking initiatory steps next week for the impeachment of the President. A perfect shower of remonstrances against the attempt at impeachment is reaching members of Congress from financial circles, and it is almost certain that the measure will be quietly shelved by reference to some committee, probably the Judiciary Committee.

The Opera Don't Pay.

The Maretzek Italian Opera Company is performing to thin houses here, and has been compelled to reduce the price of admission.

Mr. Stevens and the United States Senate.

The Pennsylvania friends of Mr. Stevens now in Washington feel very sanguine of his election to the Senate.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens leaves Washington this afternoon for Harrisburg, to look after the Senatorial election.

California Lands.

One hundred and eleven thousand acres of swamp lands in Marysville, Stockton, and San Francisco districts, California, have been certified to the Governor of that State by the General Land Office.

Patent Office.

Three hundred and ten applications for patents have been made at the Patent Office during the past week, and sixty-four caveats filed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Under the agreement made yesterday, no business was in order except general debate, as if in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Spaulding (Ohio) having the floor, made some remarks in reply to the observations of Mr. Stevens reflecting on him, made the day before the adjournment over for the holidays. It so happened that whenever he (Mr. Spaulding) made a remark in the House, he was subjected to the caustic criticism of the learned gentleman from Pennsylvania.

So when he undertook, in the most innocent manner, to explain his statements in reference to the lately rebellious States, and to show that injustice had been done him in the Washington *Chronicle*, the gentleman (Mr. Stevens) had declared that his argument was not equal to the argument of the editor, and that the doctrine implied in the resolution on which that article commented, was the most pernicious that could possibly be got to obstruct the final free reconstruction of the Government.

That resolution simply instructed the Judiciary Committee to report what was the view of Congress in passing the Constitutional amendment. His friend had once made a good-humored fling at him when he happened to differ with him in some of his propositions, by saying there was a vacant Judgeship in North Ohio. He acknowledged the hit (laughter), but he was not a candidate for that Judgeship. He might call his friend's attention, however, to a very eulogistic notice of him in connection with a seat in the United States Senate. (Laughter.)

Let the one offset the other, and let it be understood that neither of them were in much danger of temptation. Referring to the Constitutional Amendment, he declared that his original understanding was that it was to be taken as a measure of conciliation in part the between loyal and disloyal States, and that when the latter should have signified their approbation of the Constitutional Amendment, and should have modelled their State Governments so as to pass the ordeal of Congress, they would be admitted to representation.

MISSOURI.

Annual Message of Governor Fletcher.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—Governor Fletcher's message was read yesterday afternoon. It recommends to the Legislature the ratification of the Constitutional amendment to the State Constitution, and the founding of additional educational institutions.

The total receipts at the Treasury during the year, ending September 30, 1866, is $4,108,407·92.

Disbursements	954,492·78
The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the State interest fund on the 1st of October, 1866, was . .	450,046·05
The balance at the same date to the credit of the Sinking Fund was .	969,496·00
There has also been paid into the Treasury in bonds of the State and coupons	1,881,505·50

The Governor says:—However gratifying may be the rapid recuperation of the State from losses by the Rebellion, and greatly as we may rejoice in the marvellous prosperity which attends upon our new condition of freedom, we have yet to recover the greatest losses entailed on us by the civil war, that of our financial credit as a State. You have now an opportunity of giving our people cause for rejoicing, exceeding that afforded by any event since the return of peace, by restoring that credit, and this, too, under circumstances which enable you at the same time to reduce the heavy burden of taxes to about one-half of the levy of last year, and yet have a perfect assurance of being able to meet the accruing interest on our State debt. Twelve months have brought hundreds of thousands of people with their wealth of property and labor to strengthen our financial ability. No parallel exists to the rapidity with which wealth has accumulated in every avenue of industry—with which population has increased in every part of our State. Within the past year substantial proofs of advancing prosperity on every hand attest the sudden and unexampled growth of the State. Our taxable wealth has grown from $198,602,216, in 1863, and from $282,354,932, in 1865, to a sum which, through the means of the law establishing a State board for the equalization of taxes, passed at the last session, will reach $400,000,000. Assured of your full and hearty co-operation in the measures herein proposed, it is ample compensation to me for whatever of labor or thought I have put forth or exercised, or for whatever of despondency I have experienced in the dark and trying hours of the struggle to redeem our financial honor, to be enabled to give you and to send to our creditors abroad a New-Year's greeting in the announcement which I make, with serious confidence, that free Missouri will, within the year, redeem the plighted faith of slave Missouri.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Stocks steady and strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Reading, 105¼; Canton Company, 48½; Erie Railroad, 67¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 124¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¼; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 106; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 82¼; New York Central, 111½; Illinois Central, 121; Cumberland preferred, 91½; Missouri 6s, 95; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 107¾; do 1864, 105¼; do. 1865, 106; Ten-forties, 100; Seven-thirties, first issue, 105; do., all others, 104¼; Money is active at 7 per cent; Exchange 9¼, at sight, 10; Gold, 134.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Cotton firm but quiet at 35½c. for uplands. Flour 10@20 cents higher; sales 8000 barrels, State, $9·45@12·75; Ohio, $11·80@14·30; Western, $9·45@14·25; and Southern, $11·75@17. Wheat firm. Sales 7500 bushels Chicago spring, rejected, at $2. Corn 2@3 cents higher; sales 38,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·20. Oats 1c higher; sales of 30,000 bushels Western at 65@66, and State at 70@70½ cents. Provisions quiet and dull. Whisky dull.

THE DERRINGER CASE.

Hearing before United States Commissioner Smith this Morning.

This morning, Calhoun M. Derringer had a hearing before United States Commissioner Smith, Assessor of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, on the charge of demanding and receiving from one George Boyd certain compensation and fee and reward other than those provided by law for the performance of his duties as Assessor, and was guilty of extortion and oppression in office.

Charles Humphreys sworn—Q. You recently held the office of Assistant Assessor of the United States? A. Yes, sir; I held it until the first of the year. Q. Did you make any report to the Assessor of the Second District, and if so, was it in reference to the non-payment of a certain tax upon coffee roasted by a merchant on Market street? A. I made a report to Mr. Derringer, that G. Boyd I had every reason to believe was roasting coffee and not returning to the Government the tax upon it. Q. Was it in writing? A. No, sir, Mr. Derringer requested me to put it in writing afterwards, which I did. Q. When was this? A. I don't remember exactly; it was somewhere about the 1st of November; I made no note of it. Q. Did you state in that letter what section of the law had been violated? A. I did, to the best of my knowledge. Q. Did you state also the penalty? A. Yes, sir. Q. Do you know Mr. Derringer's handwriting? A. Yes, sir.

A letter was here shown to the witness, and he recognized the writing as defendant's. It was dated December 19, 1866, and was addressed to G. Boyd, Esq. The contents were that the writer had made an investigation, and felt satisfied that Boyd did not intend to defraud the Government, and that he would exempt him from paying all taxes if he would pay $100 as a tax on the roasting coffee. Another letter was shown to witness which he recognized also. Its contents were nearly the same as the other. Prisoner said they were duplicates.

Examination resumed—Q. Do you know John E. Faunce? A. Yes, sir; I have seen him at Mr. Derringer's office. Q. How often? A. Two or three times, more or less. Q. Do you know that Mr. Derringer was in the habit of referring his matters to Mr. Faunce, as his attorney? A. Yes, sir; in this case of coffee, and in that of one other only. Q. Did Mr. Derringer tell you that he had referred this matter to Mr. Faunce? A. I made inquiries once concerning what disposition had been made of the case.

Question by the Commissioner—To whom? A. Mr. Derringer; he told me that he was not satisfied as to the guilt of Mr. Boyd—of his intentional guilt—and he had referred the matter to his counsel.

Some receipts were here shown to the witness, but he could not recognize the handwriting. Q. Up to the date of your leaving your position as Assistant Assessor, did Mr. Derringer inform you how this matter had been disposed of? A. No, sir.

Mr. Collis then stated that Mr. Boyd had been subpœnaed, but had not appeared. He knew he was willing to come, but some one had informed him that he was away.

Mr. Derringer, when asked if he had any counsel, replied that he understood the case, and would discharge the duties of one himself.

A recess was then taken until half-past 1 o'clock.

George Boyd sworn—I reside No. 225 N. Thirteenth street; I am a member of the firm of G. Boyd & Co.; I have the southeast and southwest corners of Twelfth and Market streets; the southeast corner is a coffee and tea store, and the southwest groceries; I know defendant; I was acquainted with him years ago; recently I received a printed notice from defendant, about the last of November, to call at his office to answer the charge of roasting coffee without a license; I called next morning at 10 o'clock, and saw Mr. Faunce at Mr. Derringer's office, in Walnut street; I said to defendant that this was a matter which I did not know that I had been guilty of; defendant said that charges had been made against me, and that it was his duty to examine into them; Mr. Faunce and defendant asked the same questions, and asked me to produce my books and papers, which I afterwards did; no conclusion was come to; defendant said he would examine and let me know; this was before Thanksgiving day; I made an appointment to meet defendant next day; Mr. Faunce was not there; I saw defendant, and he said he had given the matter into Mr. Faunce's hands to examine; a day or two after I went down and was examined by defendant; he had a number of questions written out, such as the number of hands, wages paid, house rent, etc.; the charge of roasting coffee without payment of tax was spoken of by defendant at a former interview; I said it was so; I supposed my license for retail dealer covered that, as we roasted for our own business, our own customers, for sale by the pound; I asked defendant if there was any other charge; he said he was not at liberty to tell; that the charge was no much secret service; the other charge he refused to tell me; it was a matter of sale or income; I said to him that in the year 1865 I had made heavy returns, and in 1866 I found that I had lost a certain amount in deducting it; I made a conscientious return between the Government and myself; defendant told me to bring in the books; I brought the books to the office; Mr. Faunce was present at the first interview when the books were brought; defendant said that I had better call and see Mr. Faunce at his office, No. 512 Walnut street; Mr. Faunce handed me a paper with his address, and appointed to meet him there next day at twelve o'clock.

On trial.

TAKE NOTICE.—PERSONS WISHING to ADVERTISE on the sides of the Cars on the MARKET STREET LINE should apply to
CLARKSON & WHITE,
15 2t* No. 304 MARKET Street.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.

NUMBER CI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METHE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

December.

Monday, 31.—Watch Meetings at the Churches, and a meeting to raffle for Watches and Turkeys at the "Pig and Whistle."

January.

Tuesday, 1.—New Year's Day, 1867. Reception at the White House. Platform for exit erected at one of the windows, to allow the guests to "Swing the Circle."

Wednesday, 2.—The Skating Parks tight. The *heads* of families invited on the ice by the different Park Proprietors.

Thursday, 3.—Professor Blot in session with the ladies, and lectures them on their cooking. Offers to "cook their goose" for them.

Friday, 4.—Assistant Secretary Seward has sailed abroad. It is supposed that he has gone to see about the purchase of the Island of Great Britain as a naval station.

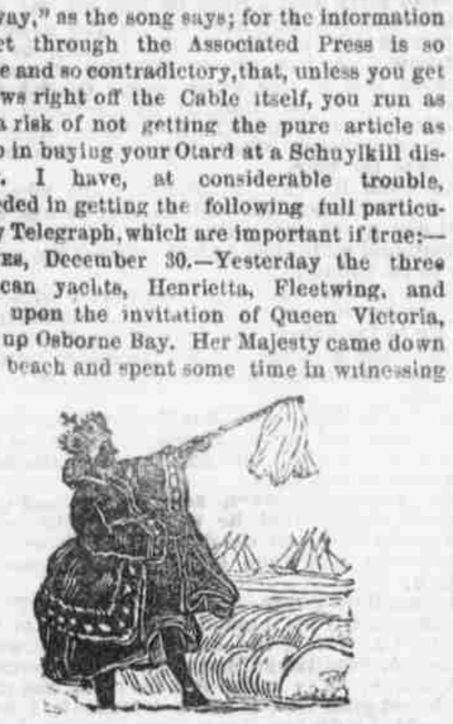
Saturday, 5.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor receives an invitation from the three yachtsmen to meet them on their return "half seas over."

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TRINITY BAY, January 3.

Mr. Series Editor:—I am now at the western end of the Ocean Telegraph, trying to gather up the full particulars of the arrival of the "three wise men of Gotham who went to sea in such a bold way," as the song says; for the information we get through the Associated Press is so meagre and so contradictory, that, unless you get the news right off the Cable itself, you run as great a risk of not getting the pure article as you do in buying your Otard at a Schuylkill distillery. I have, at considerable trouble, succeeded in getting the following full particulars by Telegraph, which are important if true:—

COWES, December 30.—Yesterday the three American yachts, Henrietta, Fleetwing, and Vesta, upon the invitation of Queen Victoria, sailed up Osborne Bay. Her Majesty came down to the beach and spent some time in witnessing the various manœuvres of the yachts. The beach being of a rather a soft mire, her Majesty displayed the insignia of the Garter, which was of pure British manufacture, and was fastened with a German silver buckle, one of a pair she had bought to encourage the Birmingham manufacturers. As the winner of the great race, the Henrietta, passed by, she saluted it by waving her handkerchief, which was rich Honiton lace of Spitalfields manufacture, one of a dozen she bought when on her last trip to the manufacturing districts. Mr. Bennett, on seeing her Majesty thus saluting him, ordered his crew to give her three cheers and a "tiger," which they did in true New York style. Mr. Bennett tipped his hat, one of Knox's, in his usual graceful manner.



At the banquet given by the citizens of Cowes, the Hall was profusely decorated with British and American flags—some of the latter were recognized as having been captured from our merchantmen by the neutral privateers of Great Britain during the war. The Hall was also hung around with friendly mottoes. Sir John Simon, M. P., presided at the entertainment. The health of the New Yorkers was good. The health of Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., was drunk in the early part of the evening, with great enthusiasm. Some Toast was ordered for the peace and prosperity of the United States, but it got cold before it was used.

Major-General Seymour, by command of the Queen, expressed her Majesty's thanks for the display in the bay, and to the crew of the Henrietta for their beautiful imitation of the American Savage war-whoop.

At the dinner, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh accepted the challenge of Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., in the following neat speech:—"Mooster Bennett, you coome all the way froom America in your oown yacht, to sail with any oot her Majesty's soobjects. I will sail you aroon this island in me oown boat, in August, next soomer coomin, oor forfeit haggis foor all the coompany, and it shall be for an hunder poon, mon." This acceptance of the noble Duke was received with great applause.

THE NOBLE DOOK.

Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., said he would now propose the health of the Queen, previous to his going to Havre. Expressions of great disgust on the part of the noble Lords present were manifested at this remark of Mr. Bennett's, and Major-General Seymour, immediately took it up, and explained to Mr. Bennett that he was entirely out of order. Lord Lennox rose, and rebuked Mr. Bennett in the following eloquent speech:—"Gentlemen hof Hamerica—Hi ham surprised to 'ear from hour Hamerican guest, the captain hof the 'Enrihetta, that he hexpects to marry hour Queen, hon whose dominions, by 'eavens, the sun never sets. (Hear! hear!) Hi ham the more hastonished that he should 'ave that hopinion because she waved 'er 'andkerchief to him this hafternoon; hi can hinform him hit was not to him, but hit was a signal for hassistance to her lords hin waiting to hassist her hout hof the mud, hand hon no hother grounds did she stand before him; hand the grounds for his hopinion are softer than the beach hon which her Majesty stood hat the time, on whose dominions, by 'eavens, the sun never sets. (Hear! hear!) Gentlemen hof Hamerica, particularly the captain hof the 'Enrihetta, recall bany such hillusions has the one just halluded to, for you can never 'ave her." (Hear! hear!)

Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., now rose and said—The noble Lord, who is immense in his way, had run the thing into the ground in his piece he had just spoken, as he had entirely got the wrong sow by the ear; he meant to say, and did say, that he was going to Havre, the town of Havre, across the channel, and he did not leave home with [any purpose of marrying the Queen, or even proposing to her, and furthermore, that he had no objections to the sun never setting where she was: he only wished her dominions had extended all over the Atlantic Ocean during the trip of the Henrietta to the island, for it he could have had daylight all the time he would have been hunkey dorey. (Hear! and cheers.)

The noble lords and gentlemen present seemed to be greatly pleased and entirely satisfied with this disclaimer of Mr. Bennett's.

On the following evening Captain Bennett and Mr. McVickar visited the Queen, and dined with the Duke of Edinburgh. The Queen not having dinner till quite late in the afternoon, and the New York gentlemen being hungry, is given as the reason for their dining with the Duke, whose dinner is always an hour earlier than the Queen's.

The officers of the New York Yacht Squadron are invited to a banquet at Southampton, and to the Mersey Yacht Club's Ball, at Liverpool. It is expected that they will get their living free for the balance of the season. The officers have now thirty-nine dinner and supper engagements on hand. They expect to be able to attend to them all, as their health is good and is constantly improving.

The Prince of Wales, who is a great yachtsman, attends all of the dinners, and he has told Mr. Bennett, confidentially, that he believes the Princess will name her next child (if a girl) "Henrietta."

THE CAPTAINS OF THE THREE YACHTS GOING ABOUT ON THE PORT TACK.

P. S.—The yachters have just gone to take another dinner—at Cowes, which makes the fourth to-day. Nothing further of importance by the Atlantic Telegraph.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

A "COMMON SENSE" VIEW.

The following communication from a valued correspondent, valued on account of his name, was sent to the publisher of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and by a mistake it was put into our hands. Although we dislike to find fault with the other departments of the paper, we cannot help but feel that his criticism is just. Here it is:—

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

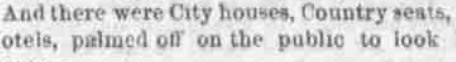
Messrs. Editors:—I am a subscriber to your paper, and would like to be informed how, if your advertisement patronage is so great, you can afford to devote, every Saturday, so much of it to such ridiculous pictures and miserable attempts at wit as appear on your fourth page. A *newspaper* is supposed to be for grown persons, those intelligent enough to understand the current topics of the day, and not for children.

Yours, etc., COMMON SENSE.

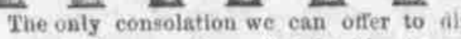
We always thought that the fourth page of the paper could be improved, both in its literary attainments and its pictorial embellishments. We just glanced over last Saturday's paper, which we suppose is the issue referred to, and prominent among the attempts at wit, on the fourth page, was an editorial on the action of the Supreme Court, which wasn't funny at all, in our estimation; and as to Rev. De Witt Talmage's advertisement of his new Guide Book, entitled "Astray: How to get Back," why, the only wit in that was embraced in the reverend gentleman's name, and that was spelled with two t's. We are rather puzzled, though, at "Common Sense" calling the pictures ridiculous. One would suppose they would have hardly been noticed; they would not, except by a 'cute observer of men and things. The most prominent series of pictures were a lot of "hands" to the religious notices, of which we herewith give a sample:—

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

To be sure, it is rather ridiculous to see so many left hands pointing; one would suppose a right hand would be used occasionally. Then there was a picture purporting to be one of Steinway's Grand Pianos, also Schomacker & Co., and other makers, all represented thus:—



And there were City houses, Country seats, and Hotels, palmed off on the public to look like these:—



The only consolation we can offer to disappointed "Common Sense," is for him to spend his time hereafter on the *sixth* page of Saturday's TELEGRAPH, and there he will see pretty pictures and real wit, which can be pondered over with growing pleasure by any one who appreciates the current topics of the day (or the uncurrent either), and leave the "Prize Concert advertisements" and sleepy "editorials" to women and children; and if we should venture an answer to his question, as to "how the space can be spared for such things on the fourth page?" our answer (between us) is, that we think the advertising is like the correspondence of the paper, a little "flat."

TOO OLD TO LEARN.

Miss Susan Denin as was, we see by a California paper, has been married again, to a Mr. Coyle, making the fourth time. We are surprised that Susan should be caught in the matrimonial Coyle after so much experience.

A BROOKLYN PAPER says the "Moral Statistics of that city show a population of 11,000 drunken and abandoned women." If that is the *moral* statistics, what must the immoral statistics show!

The Fortification Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The Fortification bill reported in the House to-day appropriates as follows:—

Fort Ontario, $20,000; Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, $40,000; Fort Scammell, Portland, $100,000; Fort George, Portland, $75,000; Fort Constitution, N. H., $100,000; Fort Wentworth, Boston, $100,000; Fort Warren, Boston, $50,000; for a sea wall at Great Brewster's Island, $25,000; for a sea-wall at Deer and Lovell's Island, $25,000; Fort at New Bedford Harbor, $10,000; Fort Schuyler, N. Y., $75,000; Fort at Willet's Point, $50,000; Fort on site of Fort Tompkins $50,000; Fort Popham, Me., $50,000; Fort at Sandy Hook, $75,000; repairs at Fort Mifflin, Pa., $15,000; Fort Washington, Potomac river, $25,000; Fortress Monroe, $100,000; Fort Taylor, Fla., $50,000; Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, $50,000.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Cheap and Substantial Gift.

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

11 6 tuths3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18§

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NO 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
11 17 w One Door below Eighth.

PRICES REDUCED.
Making and trimming Oversacks, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3·50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,
12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 10 mwf§ No. 510 RACE Street

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ,
1 3 th10t Chief of Bureau.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m CORNER OF RACE.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
2 wm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital...$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus.......................................944 543 15
Premiums..1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53. $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 12

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 18§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, ROWLAND PARRY,
President. Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
727§ Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4mwf Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 30§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, N. W. corner BERKS and AMERICAN Sts. For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·45 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·20 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 9 A. M., 2·35 and 4·20 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·15 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union lines of Passenger Cars run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M. and 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket office.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

25 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·30 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9¾ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. &	11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. &	7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
312 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·60

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

December 29, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9¼, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
11 6 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

VIEWS OF VIENNA.

Until a few years back no European capital, not even Rome herself, had resisted the march of time like Vienna. The boundary where country ended and town began might still be traced along the low rampart over which Napoleon twice strode in triumph. After a traveller from the south or west had come to terms with the watch-dogs of that feeble line of circumvallation, he had to thread the faubourgs of the Wieden or Mariahilf. From these endless and hideous suburbs he emerged, yawning with disappointment and fatigue, not into the bright and crowded streets, but on to a belt of parched common, in summer terrible for sun and sand, in winter an almost impassable Malebolge of mud and snow. The grass was flat for a space, and then became a glacis, the slope of which being pierced at intervals by roads and paths, revealed in glimpses tiers of masonry and slanting turf, that told how some Austrian Vauban or Cormontaigne had made safe the city's ancient circuit in the days when the Turkish horsetails fluttered on the [illegible] Buda, and the Spahis flaunted their scarlet gowns about the Bisamberg and the Prater.

From those curtains and bastions Solyman the Magnificent had recoiled more than three centuries ago, when old Niclas Salm taught the Swabians to hold their own against the Ottoman power. Behind the crumbling covered way and half choked ditch, hung the front of the Imperial Burg, the palace of the Archduke Charles, and the tower of the Church of St. Augustine, while on the right soared into the clouds the airy but still imperfect steeple of the Cathedral of St. Stephen. A set of arched inlets burrowed under the Piano-nobile of the Burg gave entrance into a quadrangle, where stood charged and pointed a battery of brass guns, whose throats yawned towards a tunnel in the opposite wall of the palace. Plunging through this, the traveller reached the core of Vienna—a tangle of narrow and sordid streets, which, twisting about like serpents to right and left, struggled in tortuous courses down to the Danube, and on the other sides doubled back again to the glacis.

But even in Austria, Amurath does not forever succeed to Amurath. Mensdorff has at length followed upon Metternich. The K. K. myrmidons no longer exact the surrender of Bibles, daggers, and other carnal weapons. It is no longer necessary to show at the gates of Vienna a passport furnished with the signature of the well-known firm of Palmer & Son. The municipal ædiles have now, after years of parsimony, begun to beautify and enlarge their capital. Copying the plans prepared by the restless activity of the French invader in 1809, they have rescued the glacis from its mere military destination, laid flat the slope which mounted to the counterscarp's edge, filled up the ditch, thrown down the scarp, and thus improved the approaches from every quarter. On the glacis itself are the beginnings of a new region, which already boasts bridges of its own, and is gay with such gardens, lakes, temples, statues, as the city's exchequer can afford; while private and public palaces, sumptuous in color, gold, and sculpture, are springing up along a spacious boulevard well lined with trees, dotted with seats for the people's comfort, divided into alleys for different sorts of traffic, and, when night falls, illuminated by the gas that blazes from a treble row of burners.

Yet ancient Vienna is not quite gone. In the inner city demolition and improvement are slow of foot. Though at every corner newspapers are freely hawked, though the military no longer swagger along the Graben as if they were the lords of the State, some signs of the Lustige Wien linger in the streets. Fiacres drive as sharply and as surely as of old. Idlers who will not work still hamper the passage of the industrious along the narrow pavements. Admiring crowds still run after the bands, which are the only certain glory of the Austrian army. Those who wisely seek still discover taps of the excellent beer whose orient glow outshines the glitter of Tokay.

The best map of the general geography of the imperial capital is the colored face of a target. The gold is the inner city. The red ring around this is the glacis. The blue coil covers the suburbs. The black circle beyond covers the suburban villages. On the north the inner city is flanked by an artificial stream called the Danube Canal, which strikes the gold at a tangent, so that, on this side, the red ring is not a glacis but a ditch. From the south the Wien, oozing across the glacis, pours its foul odors into the Danube Canal. The faubourgs consist of straight ugly streets, with houses and shops, mostly mean and straggling; for here the dingy dynasties of King Dirt and King Dilapidation have not yet been dethroned by the modern builder's revolutionary trowel. While amidst this poor and tumbling region, and on its margins, masons who were never architects have foisted palaces designed with just so much art and taste as might suffice for a barn, besides barracks, storehouses, custom-houses, stables, and other stuccoed receptacles of civil and military lumber. Little movement enlivens these murky purlieus, except along the approaches to the three railways which enter Vienna from west, south, and north, and even there the circulation is not very brisk. The inner city is of such narrow extent that a moderate walker, entering it from the glacis, and coming out on the opposite side, can easily cross the whole diameter in a quarter of an hour. But the secondary arteries of this dense labyrinth are too narrow and crooked to be commodious for heavy and frequent traffic, so that by this means the [illegible] tide of [illegible] is [illegible] into a single [illegible] which, being [illegible] of provincial [illegible] of metropolitan dimensions, is [illegible] packed with carriages, wagons, [illegible] The Stefansplatz is the [illegible] Standing before the [illegible] we may observe, thanks [illegible] that the streets [illegible] the fashion of the letter [illegible] is the church, to the [illegible] the Karnthner Strasse runs outwards towards the glacis, to the right the Rothenthurm Strasse down hill to the Danube Canal, over which, by bridge, is the chief access to the Prater. The [illegible] of the perpendicular shaft of the T is the Graben, the cross bar is the Kohlmarkt, whence through the tunnel already named is reached, first the [illegible] of palaces, offices, and museums called the Burg, and afterwards the glacis. The foot of the shank, bending away from the point where the Kohlmarkt flows out of the Graben, continues onwards past the piazzas called the Hoff and Freyung, till in this way again the green is gained by what in old times was the Schotten Thor, or Scottish Gate. Whoever considers it an exhilarating pastime to look at the dirtiest and slowest of European omnibuses, and be pushed into gutters and under the wheels of fiacres, should spend his days in the Stefansplatz and the Karnthner Strasse. But the *flaneur* of Parisian perceptions will find little amusement outside of the Kohlmarkt and Graben.

Whereas most great cities have an architectural physiognomy of their own, the Imperial capital has no air distinctive enough to make what Germans would call a *Stadt-individuum*. Containing a few buildings specifically Italian, and others of specifically German cast, the predominating style is a compromise between north and south, a barbaric renaissance which owes its bastard birth to Germanized Italians and Italianized Germans. The Austrians never were a "culture-people," but their Italian antecedents have taught them some sympathy with Italian art, and they have often brought architects across the Alps to beautify their cities. Whether from bad taste in the employers, or ignorance in the employed, the results have here been insignificant. For instance, although the Graben is not devoid of superficial charm, and wears a brighter, more natural look than the Greek mockeries of Munich and the peopled solitudes of Berlin, its buildings are chiefly of the nondescript sort. Houses with steep roofs and dormers are jumbled against houses topped with parapets over which no tiles appear; stone facades, with balconies, scrolls and portals, lean on plastered fronts without ornaments or mouldings; *bel-etages* and *mezzanins* of dwelling apartments and show-saloons elbow garrets and lumber-rooms. There are no frowning cornices or fine profiles, no fascinating curiosities of outline, no sharp contrasts of light and shade, no breaks of perspective. One main defect, inexcusable in a climate where sun abounds, is the exaggerated area of openings as compared with wall. Great architecture is sparing of windows, for when glass takes the place of solids there is always an apparent loss of dignity and strength. In all the Graben there is one gateway worth notice, an entrance next a shop, flanked by two heavy Atlantes. At the end near the Stefansplatz there were some gabled deformities which broke the monotony of the whole; but these *malerisch* accidents of brick and mortar have been abolished. How a city so bankrupt as Vienna can find funds to rebuild the ruins, seems an unanswerable problem. The cafes of Vienna are not sumptuous in frontage or fittings. The shops have neither the splendor nor the supplies which would be found in many provincial cities of England and France. Many of them, however, have well-painted emblems, and some of the houses are richly bedizened with metallic letters. A row of fiacres helps to narrow the roadway, where, besides some striped marquees erected for the sale of beer, ices, and wine, is a growth of twisted and gilded stone, meant to be commemorative or suggestive of the Holy Trinity, while further on water plashes over the brim of a somewhat primeval basin.

The private equipages of Vienna, especially those belonging to the court, are of lumbering and unfinished build; the horses, though fleet, wiry beasts, have not the sleek, showy air wanted for street effect; the jehus and lackeys are ill clad and appointed. He must, indeed, have ingenious eyes who discerns those armies of Hussars, Heyducs, Pandours, and other barbaric creatures to whose picturesque presence imaginative travellers ascribe that semi oriental air which they fondly believed to pervade the streets of Vienna. On the other hand, the fiacres are the best in Europe. At the central stand, the broughams for winter, and the caleshes for summer use, seem to be always bran new, and the drivers' pace is more killing than that of any other coachman, except the Istvoschiks of St. Petersburg. The love of the lazy Viennese for carriage exercise almost exceeds that of the Neapolitans; four centuries ago Æneas Sylvius noted with wonder the universal predominance of this passion. The fiacre drivers are the spoilt children of the public; it is usual to remunerate them on the most reckless scale. As natives seldom give less than a florin for a course of two or three minutes' duration, attempts to nail the men to the tariff provoke torrents of slang. The Viennese have an oriental tolerance of obscene objurgations; any foul-mouthed ruffian who out-Herods his neighbor is sure to raise a laugh, and is likely to be called a wit.

Outside the shops and cafes lounge white-coated officers, and civilians whose toilettes have cost them much trouble yet produced small commensurate results. Austrian ladies of the better sort do not go on foot, so that the female honors of the pavement are done by Furstin Phryne, Grafin Lais, and other like Frauleins, assisted perhaps by amateur houries, mostly black-eyed and black-haired, tall, loose in look and gait, decently dressed, whose affection, if not always given for money's sake, may freely be got for love. This method, which encourages corruption by removing one of its chief reproaches and gilding it with a pretense of sentiment, brands the course of Vienna life, in the middling and lower ranks at least, with a pre-eminence in a form of depravity that the more easily escapes notice since it has long since taken its place as a recognized social institution, and knows neither scruples, blushes, nor remorse.

An evening stroll up to the Graben and Kohlmarkt may be conveniently prolonged through the Schwibbogen—for thus the tunnel of the Burg is called—into the Palace Square, called the Franzensplatz.

Here the admirers of the Imperial House may tarry to contemplate the graven image of Kaiser Franz, standing in stiff chancery attitude on a lofty pedestal, whose superscription explains what no one would otherwise have guessed, that the defunct Hapsburg ruled his people in love. At the feet of the gaoler of Silvio Pellico crouch Fortitude, Religion, Peace, and Justice. Had he been represented as trampling on those virtues, the sculpture would have lost nothing in historic truth, and would, besides, have served as a commentary on the motto annexed—*Amorem meum populis meis.* A probable explanation of the methods of government heretofore employed by that sovereign may be seen in front of the adjoining facade of the quadrangle. On a long guard house, with a row of benches outside, repose the grim forms of the Austrian soldiery; while an apparatus of arms, artillery, standards, double-pated eagles, *schwarzgelb* chequers, and other congenial tools and emblems complete the characteristic symbolic pictures of K. K. majesty. Diving through an archway next the watch, we pass from the palace into the open, where a strip of levelled glacis is screened from the road by an iron railing topped with gold spear-heads, planted with trees, diversified by paths, beds, benches and fountains, so as to afford shade and rest amid the summer's heat. The largest portion of this garden is less remarkable for elegance of design or splendour of shrubs and flowers, than for the jealousy with which the public are shut out. Such exclusion must rest on the dog and the manger principle, for royalty seldom if ever presses the turf or gravel with its sublime heel. The Imperial precincts stop at a little hill which bounds the esplanade of the Burg Thor, whose Doric propylæa are threaded by the thoroughfare that runs into the Kohlmarkt. On this esplanade are Fernkorn's bronze statues of Prince Eugenio and the Archduke Charles. Eugenio Von Savoye—for thus the Italian Abbe, snubbed by France and turned to account by Germany, loved to write his name—was placed on his coign of vantage just before the outbreak of the late war. The "edle Ritter," as the barrack doggerel of Austria styles the conqueror of Zenta and Turin, costumed as a military cavalier, with the hat and clubbed hair of the *grand siecle*, sits a battle-horse of the ponderous old Flanders breed, who rears up at a steep angle, so as to throw an uncomfortable weight of gun-metal on his hindquarters. The pedestal, an elaborate compound of bronze and marble, looks double the proper size to eyes accustomed to the standing provided Michel Angelo for the horse of the Capitol, while its simplicity and apparent strength are hurt by metal scrolls, mouldings, shields, figures, dates, and other devices. The animal's forelegs are stiff, and the head hugs the neck too closely, so that the outlines of this part are indistinct. The hindquarters are vigorous and well modelled. Then the rider's seat is adapted to a quiet, not to a prancing horse, an error which spoils Peter the Great's equestrian figure on the Isaak's Platz at St. Petersburg. Modern works are seldom presentable from more than a single point of view; while the ancient and mediæval artist, whether in a building, statue, or ivory, remembered that a bad profile would spoil a perfect front. Prince Eugene is in the usual case; and what is unfortunate, both he and his steed are best seen from the rear. At present the tint of the group—a yellow bronze not of the real golden hue—repeats the color of the plaster facades of the Burg which run behind, so that to a person approaching from the glacis, man and horse are not enough detached from their background. The Archduke Charles should be too well known to need description. The horse plunges up in a daring attitude; the victor of Aspern waves a flag with triumphant gesture; the lines of the composition are full of energy and *slancia*. If the execution is less elaborated than in the companion piece, it must be granted that the bronze Archduke well embodies the idea which the action given to him and to his horse ought to express—*movement;* while the Prince, in his attitude of unstable equilibrium, fails to present the notion which his image seeks to convey—*repose*.

Behind the tail of the Archduke's charger is the second garden, which is smaller and meaner than the first, devoted to the recreation of the vulgar, and hence called the Volksgarten. Here there is shadow enough to protect the lounger from the sun. Some parched grass, a few beds of azaleas, asters, and geraniums, two marble basins, and several gravel walks, enliven an enclosure hardly bigger in area than the green of an average London square. At the far end is a reproduction of the Temple of Theseus, whose Doric facade, being jammed under a neighboring bastion, instead of being perched on the summit, wears a look of meanness and caricature, and adds nothing to the pomp of the place. Next the Archduke Charles is the corner devoted to the pleasures of which we are about to speak.

We have remarked, on another occasion, that the Austrians proper are an inhospitable set, and satisfied with society in very homœopathic doses. There is, however, no other city in Europe where such ample provision is made for the amusement of all classes, or where such provision as exists is so greedily used. The climate of Vienna is fickle, quickly rushing from the temperature of the torrid to the temperature of the frigid zone, abounding in treacherous gusts of hot and cold, in dust-storms, whirlwinds, and all the other weapons of the armory of the Prince of the Power of the Air. But the summer season has something of the radiant glow, the Elysian warmth, of Italy, so that there exist all the atmospheric conditions necessary for a sauntering, lounging, jovial out-door existence. The beautiful island, called the Prater, is little frequented by the Viennese of the better sort, except in winter and spring, and then more as a theatre for the display of clothes, carriages, and horses, than as a park haunted for exercise and health. In summer, when the umbrageous glades, the bosky paths, the fresh turf, the grazing deer, should tempt people pent in a populous city to a moment of cool repose, the Viennese prefer to flock to beer gardens and *guinguettes*. These abound in all quarters, are of all sizes and styles, from the smart enclosure with gilt railings, painted kiosks, spruce attendants, and fine company, to the mere cabaret with its scrap of dusty grass in front of the road or street, its rough benches, slipshod waiters, and dirty guests. The beer is always good, the music often matchless, especially in the semi-aristocratic Volksgarten.

This scene of creature comforts deserves a moment's special attention. Beneath a group of trees are two rotundas for music, a Kursaal for promenading or dancing, a score or so of little white tables, a few hundred white wooden chairs, with a sufficient appendix of grass and gravel, the whole separated on certain evenings from the rest of the Volksgarten by barriers improvised of nets and poles. On such occasions the garden presents a sparkling spectacle. An orchestra, conducted by the younger Strauss, occupies the pavilion of the Kursaal, and a band from one of the regiments in garrison plays in the outer rotunda. The tables are crowded with military and civilians, lounging, smoking cigars and cigarettes, sipping coffee or swilling beer: with gaily dressed ladies, staring, chatting, nibbling ices, and munching cakes; while between the orchestras a current of walkers sway to and fro. The aristocracy are seldom present, partly because at the season when out-door pastimes become pleasant the grand world begins to quit Vienna: partly because in the narrow limits of the Volksgarten they cannot well escape the degrading contact with that middle-class element of which the company chiefly consists. Diplomacy musters in force, and a group of Fetials usually clusters near the entry of the Kursaal. They talk languidly, but they seem to be settling the affairs of Europe, for round about them, with ears pricked up, hover the representatives of the Vienna press, ready to torture every frown or smile into some grave fact in the destinies of mankind. Next sits the countess from Constantinople, who, accompanied by a wrinkled harridan, tricked out in the most flaunting toilette that can be devised by the mantua-makers of the Kohlmarkt, and enamelled with chalk and rouge, casts from time to time demure glances at the diplomatic detachment. Hard by some amateur Jezebel parades her conquests before the eyes of all the world, and outdoes the scandal of professional sin. Another table has a military garrison. The officers have well-built, well-seasoned figures, and expressive, manly faces. They wear the white Waffen-frocks of the line, faced with crimson, cherry, mauve, orange, blue, in all shades and species, so as to afford distinctive marks to each of eighty regiments. The predominating pipeclay is brightened by the cobalt tunics of the generals, the green coats and plumes of the Imperial aides-de-camp, the grey suits and cocks' feathers of the Jagers, the brown frocks and gilt Greek helmets of the cuirassiers. These, and a dozen other varieties of a uniform comfortable and useful for wear, never fail to give color, glitter, and movement to the festive scene. Although gifted with a scanty store of intellectualism, Austrian officers are almost always notable for good manners, and the swashbuckler style finds no favor amongst them. In the remote towns of the Venetian kingdom Ancient Pistol and Captain Bobadil used sometimes to be caught swaggering about the empty streets, but such sights are scarcely to be seen in the more central provinces of the empire. The officers are superior in breeding and appearance to those of France, which follows from the relative infusion of the aristocratic element into the higher ranks of the respective services. In the Austrian army thirty-three out of every hundred officers are of blue blood, while in the army of France scarcely ten per cent. of the corps of officers belong to noble families. It is not safe to jump to the conclusion that these figures may explain Austria's late defeats, for in the Prussian army the bourgeois class is much more weakly represented than in the Austrian—to the extent, namely, of not more than fifty per cent. Neither is there any ground for the prevalent notion that Austrian officers are the effeminate slaves of kid gloves, varnished boots, and ornamental tailoring. They bestow so much attention to the neatness, cleanness, and fit of their uniforms as beseems the wearers of the Hapsburg livery; but the mere foppery of male dress is not a Viennese epidemic.

On festive evenings the tables of the Volksgarten are always dotted with giant glasses of that excellent beer which, like Bohemian pheasants, Hungarian Tokay, and Styrian iron, is an article that cannot be matched out of Austria. The empire has above 3200 breweries, and the product of the mash-tuns, besides comforting millions of thirsty souls, helps the country's revenues with the duty levied on it as an article of primary consumption; and if the flavor of the bottled liquid could be brought up to that of the draught, Austrian competition would surely endanger the prospects of Burton-upon-Trent. It appears, indeed, that in Paris and elsewhere the so-called "Leitmeritzer" begins to be a dangerous rival to pale ale. The biggest Austrian brewery, viz., that of Dreher, at Klein-Schwechat, near Vienna, cannot, however, compare in importance with one of our great English establishments. Barclay & Perkins brew at least 14,000,000 gallons a year, and employ 1800 hands, while Dreher may brew 5,000,000, and employs 800 hands. The total amount of beer annually made in Austria is 172,000,000 gallons, or less than one-third of the British yield, and hardly 15 per cent. more than that of little Bavaria. On this showing the Bavarians should be terrible topers, but a comparatively large quantity of their product travels abroad. The Austrian malt liquor is not, except in the cities, a common drink for the humbler classes; for wine, even out of the grape countries, is a cheaper beverage. Tastes can neither be disputed nor be described, and so those whose ill luck has prevented them drinking Vienna beer must be satisfied to hear that it is less bitter, less *capiteux*, and more ethereal in flavor than Bass and Allsop, weaker in alcohol, and more neutral in taste than other German beers; above all, that, when poured into a glass fresh from a cask just brought up from the ice-cellar, it glows like fluid amber, and is crowned with a delicate beading of bubbles, which are true bubbles of the air, and not, like the soapy foam of Scotch ale, bubbles of the earth. To sip from a glass of Lager, puffing wreaths from a cigarette of choice Latakia, while you gaze vaguely up to a sky flaming with the gold and crimson of a Danubian sunset, and catch the rhythm of waltzes and mazurkas—this is the perfection of ignorant and mechanical bliss. And nowhere else is such blessedness so surely to be found. For here is material luxury enough to lap the being into a Sybaris of indolence and delight, no beauty but the beauty of the heavens to trouble the vision, no sound but the hum of silver voices and the voluptuous pulsations of music to agitate the ear. Here no monumental splendors beckon up the ghosts of vanished greatness to agitate the spirit with tales of the glorious and the good, no enchanting breath of the balmy south melts the heart to poetry, romance, and love. Such feelings, sublime or soft, are from the Volksgarten, far from Vienna. The genius of the place is one that bids you live while you live, for to-morrow you die. And by living he means the life of the body and the death of the soul—eternal jollity of the superficial sort—eating, drinking, dancing, gambling, with all the round of the pastimes that best help to dumb forgetfulness of whatever might enlarge and educate the mind.

From the Volksgarten we proceed, by a natural transition, to the new part of Vienna. In Metternich's time architectural improvement kept pace with other sorts of Austrian innovation. While building on the large scale was the order of the day in Berlin and Munich—yes, even in Carlsruhe and Stuttgart—in Vienna not a brick was laid. The revolutionary impetus of 1848 drove the Swabian mind into certain new grooves, producing, besides other feelings, a desire to see the capital beautified, or at least enlarged. After nine years of hesitation it was decided to connect the inner city with the suburbs, by girding the glacis with two circular boulevards. The area between these was to be filled with streets and squares, the plan of the whole to have specific reference to beauty as well as to use. The situation was admirable, but money was scarce, and could only be got by fatal sacrifices of æsthetic effect. The original design included the erection of a series of public edifices. Accommodation of this sort was urgently wanted. Decent lodgment was needed for the Opera, the University, the Public Library, the Museums, the Municipality, the Parliament, and so forth. The funds requisite for the execution of this scheme were to be realized by the sale of parts of the glacis as building room for private speculation. But in order to insure financial success, it was necessary to bring to the hammer the very plots of ground which should have been reserved for public purposes. Thus unrivalled opportunities were lost; systematic embellishment became impossible; mere masonry grew up at the points where real architecture was most required; dwelling-houses, built in view of the largest and quickest returns from the tenants of apartments and shops, took the place of official constructions, consigning some of the best of these to holes and corners, where their magnificence was either wasted or marred by contact with neighboring deformity. Such being the conditions under which the ædiles have had to work, no wonder if, in spite of remarkable successes of detail the general result bids fair to be something like failure. Outside the Karnthner Thor, then, or Gate of Carinthia, which, unlike the Burg Thor, is merely a subjective barrier, a street has been thrust upon the glacis, so as to embrace a short chord of the inner city. On emerging from the Karnthner Strasse, the spectator finds a boulevard of Parisian proportions, branching right and left—in other words, to west and east of him. On the right hand the so-called Opern and Burg Rings run towards the Volksgarten, terminating abruptly on the glacis. On the left the Karnthner, Kolowrat, Park, and Stuben Rings continue in the direction of the Danube Canal, closing with the new Kursaal of the Stadt Park.

Austria's impoverishment was complete enough even before the advent of those humane locusts whose well-bred but wholesale devastations have caused to the industry and agriculture of the invaded provinces double the damage which would have been suffered from plunder conducted on more brutal and more sporadic principles. However, even if the empire were to suspend payment, the municipality of Vienna would contrive to beg or borrow a few millions of florins for the completion of Null and Siccardsburg's new opera house, which forms the focus of the Ring Strasse. It would of course be dull to describe and premature to judge a building still partly covered with scaffolding, to whose walls, moreover, the exterior ornamentation has not yet been applied. Some Austrian critics think the new opera would require a course of Banting to reduce it to elegant proportions, and its tendency to overgrown width must be admitted. Others fancy that the facades are too thickly settled with pilasters. Still at its present stage it has a look of greater originality than its new French rival, while its renaissance mode, with the appropriate courses of airy arcades, arches, porticos, attics, seems a more romantic and congenial home for the lyric drama than the ponderous orders and domes of the classical temple of the Boulevards. A feature of the new Austrian theatre will be a loggia decorated with scenes suggestive of the masterpieces of operatic art. On one wall Figaro will scamper after Rosina, and apply the soapsuds to Bartolo's reluctant beard. On another, the awful Sarastro will admonish Papageno and Tamina in respect of the conduct to be observed in the sanctuary of Isis and Osiris. Opposite the new opera, on the opposite side of the boulevard, is a palatial edifice for apartments or shops, called the Heinrichshof. This block of renaissance building consists of a basement, a low *mazzanin* or *entresol*, a *bel-etage* of lofty dimensions three stories of fair height above, with dwarfed flanking towers, forming attics on the top, the whole planned in flats and divided by inner yards and courts, which give air, light, and access to the several compartments of this vast architectural warren. The basement is built of courses of white stone, with joints deeply channelled in the rusticated Italian style, and arched openings for shops. The face of the next four stories is red, while the final story and attics are decorated with detached figures colored in fresco on a background of blazing gold. There are no orders on the front, but the windows and string-courses are adorned with grotesque scrolls, masks, helmets, heads, and every other sort of sculptured adjunct. The whole is topped by an architrave raised on a row of term-like consoles, the cornice being capped on the wings by a balustrade, between the towers by a line of light mouldings, along which, to break the sky-line, are placed, in stone vases, a few gigantic plants of green cactus. It seems useless to write criticism of detail on objects not in the beat of ordinary travelers. Suffice it, then, to say, that if the Heinrichshof were less heavily charged with ornaments, if by means of heavy jambs and hoods, or other masonic devices, an air of greater firmness were given to the shops in the basement, if the window surface were reduced, if the consoles of the entablature looked as well in profile as they do when viewed in front—if, in fine, the cornice had been of a more massive build, the masterpiece of the architect, Hansen, would have been one of the best productions of these degenerate days. Our timorous modern taste, which calls clear colors tawdry, cannot appreciate the beauty of buildings like the Palazzo Brignole Rosso at Genoa, and the Red Hospital of the Sforzas at Milan. What, indeed, say our critics, could have been more barbarous than that elephantine colossus with which that bungler Pericles defaced the temple of Pallas Athene? What so hideous as a Parthenon, with pediment gilt, and painted by Phidias? What more vulgar than a Venus from the chisel of Praxiteles, hung with bracelets and tinted pink?

We cannot attempt to particularize the other notable sights of the Ring Strasse, but the palace now occupied by the Archduke Wilhelm deserves notice as a fine specimen of modern renaissance. It consists of a middle block, and two wings thrown far enough back to prevent monotony of plan, the whole faced with deeply channelled yellow stone. The windows are smaller than the prevalent model, and free from ornaments or orders; the great doorway is simple and solid, the balconies are of rusticated work, with hewn props for pillars, the cornice being surmounted by a columniated balustrade. This building belongs to the proprietor of the Erzherzog Carl Hotel, who will hereafter transfer his establishment hither. Nearly opposite the hotel is Zanetti's Palace of the Prince of Wurtemberg, a neo-Napoleonic deformity, plated over with pillars and crowned with a hideous truncated dome. Above the entrance is a pediment which seems to have slid down from the top of the palace, and is filled with sculpture of the Edgeware Road school, descriptive of what appear to be military incidents in the *fasti* of the House of Wurtemberg. This edifice, the work of an artist from Munich, is the architectural Zero of the Ring, and its ugliness will be more apparent on the completion of Ferstel's Palace for the Erzherzog Ludwig Victor—a performance that seems to promise well. Nor can much be said for the bulbous minarets of Garben's new Kursaal, which marks the beginning of the Stadt Park, the termination of the boulevard, and the end of our present promenade.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

1867. DIARIES. 1867.

50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties.

Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis.

A large stock of English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand and made to order.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Blank Books,
Stationers, Engravers, and Printers,
5 28 mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CLOTHING DEPOT,
SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, January 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz:—

Wool Blankets,
Rubber and Painted Blankets,
Infantry Coats,
Great Coats,
Jackets,
Trowsers,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Boots,
Shoes,
Bedsacks,
Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Pick-axes,
Canteens,
Hospital Tents,
Wall Tents,
Sibley and Common Tents
Haversacks,
Knapsacks,
Stockings,
Scales (Brass),
Musical Instruments, Etc.

The property must be removed within ten (10) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this Office, or at the Office of
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Brevet Major, U. S. A.,
12 31 10t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 18, 1866.

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
12 15stuth t1 10 Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, January 14, for the purchase, from the United States, of five thousand (5000 Folded Lip Railroad Chairs, suitable for 45lb. "T" Rail.

These Chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, New York.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
12 20 13t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF BALTIMORE"........Saturday, January 12
"CITY OF LIMERICK.."......Wednesday, January 16
"CITY OF CORK" ....Saturday, January 19
"CITY OF DUBLIN" ....Wednesday, January 23
"CITY OF NEW YORK".........Saturday, January 26
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:

Payable in Gold		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin..................	$90	Steerage......................	$30
To London...........	95	To London	35
To Paris...............	105	To Paris..............	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
No. 114 MARKET Street.

THE POPE

A Grand Catholic Council to be held at Rome in June next.

Rome (Dec. 15) Correspondence London Times.

The Pope has addressed an invitation to the Bishops of the Catholic world to assemble at Rome in the month of June, 1867, to celebrate the eighteenth centenary of the martyrdom of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and the canonization of several martyrs, confessors, and virgins.

The Pontifical letter of invitation, bearing date the 8th instant, is signed by the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Council, and is to the following effect:—

"Illustrious and Very Reverend Sir:—Among the principal and gravest cares of the Apostolic ministry of the Sovereign Pontiff, the most grateful is to confer, according to established rites, the honor of canonization and public worship in the Church upon the heroes of the Christian religion. Therefore, the Holy Congregation of Rites having accomplished all the acts according to the discipline prescribed by the Apostolic Constitution, our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX, after having maturely considered the circumstances, has resolved (in as far, however, as the power of the Almighty, as we are permitted to hope, shall avert the imminent tempest which threatens us) to hold, in the month of June, 1867, two semi-public Consistories. After these Consistories the Holy Father, by the aid of God and the Virgin Mother of God, will inscribe a solemn decree in the Catalogue of Saints, the blessed martyrs, confessors and virgins, whose names hereafter follow.

On the 29th of the same month the Festival of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, which on this occasion will be celebrated with all the greater joy, by reason of the secular anniversary of their glorious martyrdom. The names of the blessed martyrs, confessors, and virgins, are as follows:—

1. The blessed Josaphat, Archbishop of Polosk, of the Ruthenians in White Russia, martyr.

2. The blessed Pedro d'Arbues, of the order of regular canons of St. Augustine, Inquisitor of Spain, and canon of the Metropolitan Church of Saragossa, martyr.

3. The nine blessed martyrs of Gorkhum, belonging to divers regular orders or to the secular clergy.

4. The blessed Paul de la Croix, confessor, founder of the congregation of Clercs-Dechausses of the Holy Cross and of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

5. The blessed Leonard of Port Maurice, confessor, Apostolic Missionary of the Minor Order of St. Francis of the Strict Observance.

6. The blessed Maria-Francesca of Five Wounds, virgin, of the Third Order of St. Peter of Alcantara in Naples.

7. The blessed Germaine-cousin, secular virgin of the Diocese of Toulouse.

According to ancient custom his Holiness has, therefore, ordered me, Prefect of the Congregation charged to interpret the Holy Council of Trent, to write to the Prelates of the Catholic world, to announce to them this glad news, and to acquaint them that the bishops, who not being detained by the fear of causing grave prejudice to the flocks confided to their care, should repair at the proper time to this noble city, in order to be present at the Consistories above mentioned.

It will be a source of great joy for the Holy Father to see his brethren assemble in one place, and offer up with one accord prayers to those saints already received into celestial glory, in order that, moved by such supplications in the extreme peril which threatens civil, and above all sacred things, they may ask of God, and obtain from His goodness, victory over the malignant enemy, and perpetual peace for the Church Militant.

Further, it is needful to reflect that it is the will of the Sovereign Pontiff that all those who may respond to this invitation shall be considered as having fulfilled the prescriptions of Sixtus V of holy memory, contained in the Bull *Romanus Pontifex*, relative to the obligation of making the journey to Rome in order to visit the *Sacra Apostolorum Limina*.

And if ever there was a time in which it was fitting to come and venerate the sepulchres of Saints Peter and Paul, fathers and masters of the truth, enlightening the souls of the faithful (as was said by Theodoret), it is, above all, at the period in which that festival will be celebrated, which, in the words of Saint Leo the Great, "In addition to that veneration which it should receive throughout the world, should be hailed with special reverence and joy at Rome, in order that in the place where the death of the principal apostles has been glorified, greater joy should be manifested on the day of their martyrdom." Given at Rome by the Sacred Congregation of the Council, this 8th day of December, 1866, sacred to the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God.

Dress of the Empress of the French.—The Empress continues to wear brocaded dresses, and consequently to patronize Lyons manufactures to the utmost of her power. The Princess Metternich follows the imperial example in this respect. A few days ago the latter lady wore at dinner a white Pompadour dress, with bouquets of variegated roses, and small blue leaves brocaded on it. The skirt opened at the front breadth, and displayed a striped blue and white satin petticoat. The trimmings consisted of white lace and ruchings of ribbon; and the small square Louis XV bodice was decorated with ribbons studded with tiny bouquets of roses. The headdress consisted of a rose and some genuine Louis XV jewels. The Duchess d'Elchingen wore, at the same dinner, a turquoise blue silk dress, ornamented with cross-cut bands of blue satin, which were arranged as a ladder at the side of the skirt, and were covered with a most brilliant gimp, made of white satin bugles. The lowest cross-band was fastened to a flounce of point d'Angleterre, sewn on without fullness. The bodice was trimmed with similar lace, and had a blue satin bow with bars of white bugles on the left shoulder. The young Duchess wore for a headdress a wreath of olive leaves in blue velvet, the front being represented with pearls. The Empress wore the following evening a brocaded mauve and white dress, the skirt of which was trimmed above the hem with a cross-cut band of mauve satin, edged with white fringe. The Empress has perfect taste in all matters relating to her toilet, and very rarely wears a dress exactly as it is sent home. Her maid has frequently to unpick all the trimmings, and to rearrange them under the direction of her Imperial mistress, who certainly does not underrate the importance of well got up trimmings.—*Paris correspondent of the Queen.*

The Shakers.—A correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* recently paid a visit to the Shaker settlement at New Gloucester, in Maine. He describes it as composed of two "families," the "Upper" and the "Lower" and they have fifteen hundred acres of land, reasonably divided for farming purposes. Their gardens are models of neatness, like everything else about them. A large dwelling-house, divided through the centre by wide halls, is erected for each family, the males occupying one end and the females the other. They have one excellent notion—that idleness is a sin. In their extensive gardens they raise nearly all kinds of seeds used in this latitude-flowers, herbs, fruits, extracts, and condiments. This society manufactures a great deal of catsup, and their apple-sauce is one of their most famous productions. They also have a grist and saw-mill, and manufacture many useful articles, including brooms and mowing machines. The latter are a Shaker invention, and are very popular among the farmers in this State. Their land is always in excellent condition, and neatness is the rule everywhere. They have several storehouses and outbuildings and good stable, and a school-house for the children they adopt. This is one of eighteen settlements of this singular people in the United States. Their total membership is stated at five thousand.

Queer Bequest.—The late Mr. R. Garrett, a rich agricultural implement maker in England, bequeathed in his last will to three hundred of his employes a great-coat each. The distribution of the coats has been made.

The Three Plans for Reorganizing the South.

From the Nation.

Little doubt remains that Mr. Johnson, powerless though he be to help his friends, is powerful enough so to mislead them by his unwise counsels as to induce the Southern *soi-disant* "States" to reject the Constitutional Amendment. Nor does there seem to be much reason to doubt that the large majority of Congress is fully determined to adopt some plan for the reorganization of the Southern State Governments as soon as the rejection of the Amendment is definitely settled. The most conservative Republicans agree that the North can neither afford to receive the Southern States without their submission to the Amendment, nor yet to allow them to remain out of the Union in their present half anarchical condition. In some way the South must be provided with legitimate governments, and that speedily.

Three different plans have been suggested in various quarters. The first, which may be called Mr. Stevens' original plan, is the reduction of the South to the condition of territories, to be governed as such by the direct exercise of the Federal power. The second plan, newly broached, is for Congress to frame new constitutions for these States, and to reorganize their governments upon this basis, without consulting the people at all. The third plan is for Congress simply to provide for the prompt election of a convention in every disorganized State, and for the government of the States meantime, as a purely provisional measure.

One objection to both of the first two plans is the moral certainty that if the question came before the courts, and especially before the Supreme Court of the United States, they would hold the action of Congress in accordance with either of these projects to be unconstitutional. Mr. Phillips recognizes this fact, as far as the Supreme Court is concerned, and therefore wages war upon it. But in what court does he expect to fare better? We know of no tribunal before which the question would be likely to arise in which the power of Congress would be recognized as extending to such a length. Mr. Phillips would, no doubt, be willing to override all the courts and all legal principles which stand in the way of immediate practical justice; but here we differ essentially from him, and rejoice to believe that the mass of the American people will reject his advice. Whether the decision of a court notoriously corrupt or partial should be accepted as final or not, may admit of a doubt; but the decision of the great majority of the courts, when the integrity, learning, and impartiality of the judges are all conceded, must and will be submitted to by any sensible community, however unpalatable it may be. There is a legal way to almost every desirable end; and although it may be longer and more tedious than the short roads which are proposed by those who despise precedents, it does not open the way to usurpation and violence, as all even well-meant violations of the law do.

The legal objections to the territorial plan are that it assumes the right of Congress to govern forever, if it chooses, and in the most absolute manner, provinces which have been States; that it assumes that these States have permanently lost all right to the protection of the Federal Constitution, or to a republican form of government; and that it raises the question in the plainest manner for the decision of the courts, since upon a collision of authority it could not be said that there were two conflicting *State* Governments, of which Congress had recognized one, and which recognition the courts would be bound to follow.

The creation of State constitutions by the direct action of the national Government would not present quite so clear a case for judicial interference; yet it is so plainly opposed to all precedent, notwithstanding the opportunity has been frequently open to Congress to make such precedents on the admission of new States, that we think it probable that the Supreme Court would deem the question a judicial one, and certain that, if it entertained the question at all, it would deny the power of Congress to adopt such a course.

It is said, both by partisans of Mr. Johnson's policy and by those who favor the harsher methods of proceeding, that the Supreme Court would decide against the validity of Congressional action through the medium of State conventions as certainly as it would against the validity of any other method. But this is far from being the case. The Court is bound by its own repeated decisions to the doctrine that, in determining between conflicting claimants to the government of a State, it must follow the decision of Congress. This may bind the Court to recognize a Goverement appearing upon the records of Congress to have been forced by it upon a State, without the consent of any part of its people; but it does clearly preclude the Court, where the only rival Governments appear to have been created by conventions, both elected by only a portion of the people, and both summoned by Federal authority, from giving a preference to a convention summoned by the President, without law, over one summoned by Congress through the regular form of law. Neither can there be the least doubt that the Court will interpret the clause of the Federal Constitution guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government, as imposing that duty upon Congress, and not on the President independently of Congress. And this, we are confident, covers the whole case, and secures the sanction of all the Courts to any action of Congress which looks, in good faith, to the immediate reorganization of the Southern States *as States*, and through the voluntary action of their own people.

For although there are many different theories as to the continued existence, suspension, or total destruction of the Rebel States and their governments, on one central fact all are agreed. Thus we hold that the State governments of the South were destroyed by the action of their conventions, in 1860-61, in abolishing their loyal governments, which we maintain they could do, and substituting governments avowedly independent of the United States, which we hold to have been nullities. Many able men hold that the conventions accomplished nothing, but that the act of war with the Federal Government obliterated the States engaged in it. Others hold that the States existed intact until actually conquered by the United States. Others hold that the Rebel governments were perfectly valid through and after the war, and that Presidents Lincoln and Johnson were guilty of gross usurpation in ignoring those governments. But there is entire unanimity upon the facts that all these governments were obliterated in 1865; that ever since not a single officer has pretended to act under them; and that for several months all public business in these States was carried on by men appointed, directly or indirectly, by Andrew Johnson, without any regard to the forms of republican government.

Now these admitted facts show, to our mind, an indisputable ground for Congressional interference to secure to each of these States a republican government. And it being once conceded that Congress has a right to interfere, there can be no doubt that the Supreme Court will not look further into its action than to ascertain, at the most, that the people were really left to frame a government, and that the government which they were required by Congress to frame was one which could, by any definition, be called republican in form.

The other considerations which affect these questions are also, as we think, decisive in favor of a reorganization by means of State Conventions. The territorial system would involve an intolerable accumulation of power in the executive department at Washington. It could never be carried out until Mr. Johnson had been removed from office, since the appointments by him must be made by him or his officers. It would grievously retard the progress of the South in material prosperity, and alienate it more than ever from the Union. It would be a precedent full of danger, since upon the smallest insurrection it would justify Congress in reducing an obnoxious State to a territorial condition. The proposition that Congress should frame and impose Constitutions upon the States is too completely unrepublican to be worth discussing, until at least some effort has been made to secure the adoption of republican Constitutions by the people themselves. The summoning of State Conventions, to be elected by the universal suffrage of loyal citizens, though not without its difficulties and dangers, especially with such a President as we have just now, is the most truly democratic method of restoring order to these disorganized communities, and promises, upon the whole, the most beneficial results; while it has the immense advantage of being perfectly constitutional, and of avoiding the possibility of conflict between the Legislature and the courts.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of J. W. SCOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled at No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES W. SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM A. JAMES.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm of J. W. SCOTT & CO., for the purpose of transacting the business of Manufacturing Shirts and Furnishing Gentlemen's Goods, etc., at No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES W. SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM A. JAMES,
J. FRED. SCOTT.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 12 31 6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DE COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS, is this day dissolved by limitation.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

The undersigned having, with ROBERT L. TAYLOR Esq., of New York, as special partner, entered into a partnership under the firm of HAMILTON, EVANS & DE COURSEY, will continue the business at No. 305 CHESNUT Street

HUGH HAMILTON,
CHARLES T. EVANS,
MARCELLIN L. DE COURSEY } General Partners.
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Special Partner.

Philadelphia, January 1 1867. 1 3thstu10t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of TACK BROTHERS and will continue the business heretofore carried on by TACK BROTHER & CO.

A. H. TACK,
T. E. TACK.

Philadelphia, January 1 1867.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of TACK BROTHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. H. TACK,
T. E. TACK,
FRED. CHASE.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1866. 1 1 6t ?

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership existing under the name of COOPER & GRAFF is this day dissolved by mutual consent, LEWIS COOPER retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of COOPER & GRAFF.

CHARLES H. GRAFF,
WILLIAM H. TEVIS.

December 31, 1866. 1 1 10t*

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY GIVEN AN interest in my business to Mr. JOHN C. SCOTT.

RENE GUILLOU,
Importer of Linen Goods,
No. 10 BANK Street.

12 31 6t*

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,
Weldon,
Raleigh,
Newbern,
Charlotte,
Wilmington,
Columbia,
Charleston,
Kingsville,
Savannah,
Augusta,
Atlanta,
Macon,
West Point,
Montgomery
Mobile,
and
NEW ORLEANS,

TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot,
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day.
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No 829 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
GENERAL AGENT.

1 2 tf

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,

Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other lines.

JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad,
No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

12 27 rpt

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
GOULD & CO.,
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church.)

Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.

210 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE
N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

8 1§

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS' ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
FINE OLD SHERRY WINES,
For Families and the Trade.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,
For Medicinal and other uses.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
CHAMPAGNES
OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
11 19 6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street,
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
'Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 26 tuth3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 30 2§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly tended to.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, N 2 PEAR Street. [11 7§

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW CROP JAPANESE TEA,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW FRUIT.

Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street.
KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE
Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour.
Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour,
Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description, sent to all parts of the city
Free of Charge. [12 19 1mrp*

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

Fine Table Cloths.

Fine Napkins and Doylies.

Extra Large Table Cloths.

Napkins to Match.

UPWARDS OF 200 PIECES

Heavy Power-Loom Table Linen,

FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD. 1725

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK

IN THE CITY, 11 5stuth1m

Selling at Importer's Prices.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will open to-day—One case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, at 28 cents per yard, slightly wet.
Cheapest Pillow-case Muslin in the city.
Bleached Muslins at reduced prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Forestdale, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Bartlett, etc
Unbleached Muslins, 20, 21, 22, 25c., etc
Table Linens, 1½ yard wide, 65 cents Cheap.

FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 37½, 40, 42, 45, 50c., etc.
Bargains in yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 60 cents.
Plain Red Flannels, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Canton Flannels at greatly reduced prices.
Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, etc.
Blankets, large size, all-wool, $5·75.
Balmorals, 50 dozen sold this season, $1 75.
Cloth Gloves, all kinds, reduced.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—Breakfast Shawls from $1 to $3 50. Immense loss to manufacturers. 9 29§

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

Several cases of Bleached Muslins, yard wide, 20, 23, 25, 28, and 31 cents per yard.

Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, and Utica.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 19, 23, and 25 cents.

5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

1 case extra heavy 5-4 Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents per yard.

Best Quality American Prints, 18½ cents.

Heavy Power-loom Table Linens.

Just opened, 100 dozen Heavy Linen Towels, 22 cents.

Linen Doylies, $1·25 per dozen.

Linen Napkins, $3 00 up to $8·00 per dozen.

Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 23 cents.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 13, 14, 19, 20, 25, and 31 cents.

A large lot of Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50, 56, 62, 65, 69, and 75 cents.

Gents' Cloth Gloves. [10 22

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
No. 922........PINE STREET..........No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
Nos. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

BANKRUPT BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER the balance of a very large lot of fine Blankets, from a bankrupt stock, at less than the wool in them cost, and less than the same quality were sold for before the war. This is an opportunity of getting a very good Blanket at a low price These Blankets are entirely perfect in every respect. A fine pair of Blankets for double bed for $4 per pair; better for $4·50; better for $5; for $6 a large all-wool Blanket that has been selling for $10; for $8·50 the very finest Blanket. Also, a lot of good quality Marseilles Quilts, some of which are slightly smoked, at $4, $5, $6, $7, $10, and $12 each; heavy Comfortables, $3.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
1 0 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET
&
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

MUSLINS

Cheap enough to induce prudent buyers to purchase. The greatest decline is in BLEACHED, of which we have bought at the lowest point about

20,000 YARDS
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
SEMPER IDEM,
AMOSKEAG A,
WHITNEY, ETC. ETC.

7000 YARDS
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
FROM 15 TO 25 CENTS.
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
11-4 HUGUENOT SHEETINGS.
12-4 HUGUENOT SHEETINGS.

PILLOW MUSLINS,
EVERY WIDTH AND WEIGHT,
All at Wholesale Prices
BY THE PIECE. [1 2 tuths4p

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The subscribers have received some choice articles of Dry Goods, eminently suitable, from their usefulness and rarity, to make

Acceptable Christmas Presents,

Such as EXTRA BED BLANKETS. The finest made.
SPLENDID DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in sets.
NAPKINS to match.
FRENCH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS. Unique designs.
FRINGED FRENCH TABLE CLOTHS.
FRINGED FRENCH NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
SUPERIOR FRENCH DAMASK TOWELS, with and without Fringes.
FANCY AND HUCKABACK TOWELS, French and English Colored Borders and Fringe.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, extra fine.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
Also, in our fancy stock, which can be sold at the lowest price:—
LADIES' EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HDKFS., with Initials
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED AND HEMMED, with Initials.
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN SETS, in ery great variety, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT St.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,
Embracing Novelties Adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round. THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices Manufactory and Salesrooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their

CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES
MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Shades calendered. [10 10 tuths3m

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 44§